New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1317. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Delay in the Organization.

The List of Naval Promotions.

Dispatch from Mr. Buchanan on the Crampton Difficulty.

GREAT BRITAIN REFUSES TO EXPLAIN.

Obligations of our Government.

Protest of Central American States against Col. Kinney.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

No caucuses have been held to-night. To-morrow it is expected, BANKS will show his strength. Failing, PENNINGTON will be next pushed.

One of the greatest obstructions to the organization is the fact that several gentlemen are dodging in the grass, hoping that finally they may themselves be dragged out and chosen. These should be driven out of their hiding places by the pressure of public opinion.

The list of naval promotions, consequent upon the report of the late retiring Board, has been prepared for transmission to the Senate for its action. This is a evidence that the President intends to press that [illegible] early consummation. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil, that a dispatch has been received from Mr. BUCHANAN relative to the CRAMPTON difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government, in a courteous but positive manner, declines giving such explanations as have been demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by the British Agents.

This aspect of affairs imposes on our Government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

The Governments of San Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, have strongly protested to this Government against the recognition by Minister [illegible] of the present Nicaragua Government. He has probably thus acted with the concurrence of our Government, and in accordance with our [illegible] policy, whatever may be the objections on the part of the Central American States. The Governments first named predict that the present state of things in Nicaragua will not long continue [illegible], and declare themselves resolved to [illegible] foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

The members of the House are interchanging views to-night and endeavoring so to arrange matters that an organization may be effected without further delay, but their figuring does not promise [illegible] a favorable prospect. The Democrats resolve to stand firm on their platform recently adopted in caucus, in the hope of eventually succeeding, seeing that the majority of the House in opposition to them cannot unite. But some of the latter are comforting themselves with the assurance that after several of their number shall have been complimented merely with a heavy vote, an election of Speaker will easily take place.

The Balloting for Speaker—Duty of the Anti-Nebraska Majority—The Character of the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

The balloting for Speaker is getting to be very dull business,—and there is no good reason why it should not be promptly brought to an end. Gentlemen necessarily have their personal preferences; but unless these were sacrificed to the general welfare, no organization of Congress could ever be effected. Sufficient balloting has been had to show gentlemen the temper of the House,—and it is full time that they began to settle down upon somebody who will fill the Chair with dignity, and be fully competent to discharge its duties, which will be more than ordinarily perplexing during the ensuing [illegible].

The Speakership will be no sinecure. It will require for the successful performance of its duties this Winter more than ordinary experience, tact and knowledge of Parliamentary law. Any man who [illegible] himself in the Chair without being possessed [illegible] these in an eminent degree, will wish himself in the Arctic zone before his honors have fairly settled upon his shoulders. A man of superior Parliamentary abilities may achieve great honor there; but [illegible] so qualified, even though a man of firmness, energy and genuine ability in other respects, will cover himself with ridicule, and provoke a sentiment of contempt. These are considerations worthy the attention of aspirants to the honors of Chairmanship. The crown for which they strive is of thorns; and there are few who can wear it with credit to themselves, or profit to the country.

But above all, let each man who does not claim association with the Nebraskaites remember that the latter have, by their action, forced him into coöperation with the Anti-Nebraska men. The responsibility of organization rests upon the majority—for there is no present division of the House, except upon the issue of resistance to Slavery aggression. This is a responsibility which must not be trifled [illegible]. The North expects her representatives to organize the House upon that issue and proceed to business. To prolong the disorganization in deference to individual predilections for individual men is a dangerous game to play. It discourages, and eventually will exasperate and demoralize the Anti-Nebraska majority. It tends to disruption and defeat. Why then, while the temper of our friends is kind and conciliatory, not determine to lay aside every [illegible], and [illegible] rapidly increasing strength, on one or three ballots, until some one is [illegible] who can readily poll ninety or one hundred [illegible]. When such an one is found, of course there will be some difficulty in making him the Speaker. In this way only can the contest be brought to a speedy and favorable issue.

The Senate, in electing HENRY CLAY DEAN to be its Chaplain, evinced its disgust with the practice which had grown into vogue, of making political orthodoxy the test of orthodoxy of the Chaplain's prayers. Mr. DEAN was nominated by Mr. JONES of Iowa, simply as a worthy clergyman,—and he was elected by one majority, over about a dozen other candidates, every one of whom had been guilty of electioneering for the place. He, probably, is not himself aware that his election was decided by votes given him because he was known to be an Anti-Nebraska man, who would probably have sense enough not to tell the Senate daily, that the Union was in danger because objection is made to Slavery extension,—which is only a slight modification of the stereotyped prayer put up by a reverend politician, who has more than once been made the Senate's Chaplain by strict party votes.

I have been forcibly struck, during the last two days, by the fact that the present House of Representatives contains a very large number of young men,—and men, too, if one may judge by personal appearance, of more than average talent and self-reliance. If their discretion shall prove equal to their energy, we may expect to see less of leadership, and more of general active participation in the duties of legislation, which is far preferable to the selection of half a dozen upon whom the management of legislation shall be devolved. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. HALE'S resolution, calling on the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the laws in Kansas as to require the interposition of military force in the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory, and if so, to lay the same before the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER remarked it was unusual to take up such calls before receiving the annual Message, which might contain the information desired.

Mr. HALE consented the resolution should lie over, and moved when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. HUNTER hoped not, as the House might organize to-day.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked, that such an adjournment would delay the reception of the Message, which the country is anxious to see.

Several Senators urged Mr. HALE to withdraw his motion.

Mr. HALE—In view of the fact stated by the Senator from Delaware, [CLAYTON] of which I was entirely ignorant, that the country is waiting with great anxiety for the Message, I withdraw the motion. [Laughter.]

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. WHITNEY withdrew the name of HUMPHREY MARSHALL as candidate for Speaker.

The 16th trial was then had, with the following result:

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	72	Banks	6
Campbell	79	Smith, of Ala.	14
Pennington	9	Valk	3
Fuller	20	Thurston	2
Wheeler	10		

Messrs. Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Andrew, Oliver, Edmundson, and Carlile, received one vote each.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Campbell	69	Richardson	73
Pennington	10	Fuller	21
Wheeler	11	Banks	14
Smith (Ala.)	10	Thurston	2

Messrs. Whitney, Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Zollikoffer, Walker and Lake, 1 each.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Campbell	62	Richardson	72
Pennington	11	Fuller	21
Wheeler	10	Banks	19
Smith	11	Thurston	2

Messrs. Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Carlile, Florence, Zollikoffer, Walker, Etheridge and Marshall, 1 each.

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Campbell	57	Richardson	71
Pennington	14	Fuller	22
Wheeler	11	Banks	18

Messrs. Smith, Thurston, Puryear, Mace, Oliver, Nichols, Carlile, Walker, Marshall, Davis, (Md.) and Hughston, 1 each.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Campbell	48	Richardson	71
Pennington	19	Fuller	22
Wheeler	12	Banks	32
Smith	8	Thurston	3
Cox	2		

Messrs. Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Walker, Lake, Howard, Davis, (Md.) Clingman, each 1.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Campbell	46	Richardson	71
Banks	21	Pennington	30
Fuller	21	Wheeler	12
Smith	7	Thurston	3
Nicholson	2		

Messrs. Oliver, Mace, Walker, Howard, Davies, Dunn, Aiken, 1 each.

Two hundred and eleven votes. Necessary for a choice, 106.

Upon the announcement of the result of the twenty-first ballot, the House adjourned.

The last vote was as follows:

FOR RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Penn., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Graves, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR CAMPBELL—Messrs. Allison, Banks, Barbour, Benton, Burlingame, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Comins, Crumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Dean, Dewitt, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Gilbert, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, King, Knapp, Lester, Mace, Mather, McCarty, Morgan, Morrell, Murray, Pettit, Sabin, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Thorington, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Me., Woodruff, Kelsey, Welch.

FOR BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Henry, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Buffington, Campbell of Ohio, Cragin, Dixon, Emrie, Flagler, Giddings, Killian, Meacham, Miller, Mott, Pike, Robson, Sapp, Stanton, Tappan, Wade, Watson.

FOR FULLER—Messrs. Bradshaw, Brown, Campbell of Penn., Covode, Dick, Edie, Foster, Kennett, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ready, Rivers, Roberts, Sneed, Todd, Tyson, Underwood.

FOR PENNINGTON—Messrs. Benson, Bishop, Clawson, Edwards, Fuller of Penn., Haven, Knox, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Pringle, Robbins, Sage, Stranahan, Trafton, Wakeman, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Woodworth.

FOR WHEELER—Messrs. Cullen, Davis of Md., Harris of Md., Hoffman, Andrew, Oliver, Paine, Ricaud, Spencer, Swope, Thurston, Valk, Whitney, A. K. Marshall.

FOR SMITH OF ALA.—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cox, Lake, Lindley, Trippe, Humphrey, Marshall.

FOR THURSTON—Messrs. Nichols, Barry, Williams.

FOR NICHOLS—Messrs. Galloway, Grow.

FOR HOWARD—Mr. Billinghurst.

FOR MACE—Mr. Day.

FOR WALKER—Mr. Eustis.

FOR A. OLIVER—Mr. Wheeler.

FOR DAVIS OF MD.—Mr. Walker.

FOR AIKEN—Mr. Richardson.

FOR DUNN—Mr. Knowlton.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Case No. 5—Steamer *Hornet*, Cozzins, master, and others *vs.* Frisbee, owner of the steamer *Arkansas*. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The appellants were called, but failed to appear, and the cause was dismissed, with costs.

Case No. 6—Piffins' Executors *vs.* Mattison—was argued by Mr. DOWNING for plaintiff, and by Mr. WILLIAMS for defendant.

Navigation of the Canal—Weather, &c., &c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is open. Weather mild and wet. Wind west.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Dec. 6.

There is no ice on the canal, and nothing doing on it. Weather cold. There has been a slight fall of snow to-day.

ALBION, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is free from ice, and the water low. Weather warm and cloudy.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The weather here is mild and pleasant. There is no ice in the canal, and boats are moving along. There is in store and being received about 500,000 bushels of Wheat, against 200,000 last year.

LYONS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Ice formed on the canal last night half an inch thick. Weather cloudy. A boat went East this morning, lightly loaded.

CLYDE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The ice in the canal at this point, an inch thick, is breaking up. Weather cloudy, and commencing to rain. The water is a foot lower than yesterday. The boat *North Star*, bound for Utica, loaded with beef, passed down last night.

PORT BYRON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is free from ice, and the water up to the average level. Weather clear and cool.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Weather cloudy, but warm. The canal is free from ice.

UTICA, Thursday, Dec. 6.

There is no ice in the canal here, and the water is up to the usual level. The weather is mild and cloudy.

CANAJOHARIE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is free from ice and crowded with boats, which are passing along freely with good prospects of getting through.

Serious Accident in Baltimore—Chief Justice Taney, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Four men engaged in painting St. Alphonso's Church, in this city, fell to the ground, to-day, in consequence of the breaking of the platform on which they were. All were seriously and perhaps mortally injured.

Chief Justice TANEY has sold his residence in Baltimore, and intends living permanently at Washington.

The New-Orleans mail of Friday is received.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Assembling of Armed Men.

FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The latest accounts from Kansas represent that 800 men, armed with SHARP's rifles, were assembled at Lawrence. They declared that they were willing the Sheriff should peaceably search the escaped prisoners, and that they would not commence hostilities, but would act on the defensive to the last. PIERSON who escaped from his captors is now in Lawrence.

It is said the Pro-Slavery Party have 300 men in Franklin, and 200 in Lecompton and Douglass. If resistance is offered to the execution of the writs, the Sheriff declares his intention to await the further orders of the Government.

It is thought a fight will ensue before the matter is settled.

Later from Texas—Loans to Railroads—The Weather, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

We have received Galveston dates to the 1st inst. A bill was before the Legislature proposing a loan of $6,000 for each mile of railroad built in the State—the State to retain a mortgage on the road. Several papers are urging the Legislature to instruct Senator HOUSTON to resign, on account of his Anti-Southern sentiments.

The weather was favorable for securing the cotton and sugar crops.

Later From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The steamer *Cahawba* has arrived here with later dates from Havana, but the news is unimportant. Business was good, and Sugar had advanced. The market was excited and unsettled. Molasses was also better.

Fire at Beardstown, Ill.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., Thursday, Dec. 6.

The foundry and machine-shop, in this place, owned by JOHN WEBB, was destroyed by fire, last night. Loss estimated at $8,000. No insurance. The books only were saved.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

CONVENTION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Platform—The Address, &c.

THIRD AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Society continued its session at the Astor House yesterday. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President, ROBERT TYLER, Esq. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous day, &c., the Convention proceeded to the further consideration of the address and resolutions. A long debate arose, but the reports of the Committees were finally adopted. The address so adopted is annexed.

A delegate called the attention of delegates to the reports of the proceedings of the Convention published in the DAILY TIMES. There was something wrong in the appearance of such reports, and in the statements which they embodied. He thought it quite evident that the Reporter of the TIMES was furnished with information by some one who knew more than he ought about the Convention. He regretted that the little passage at arms which occurred at the opening of the Convention should have found its way into the public prints. To be sure, it was no more than occurs at almost every Convention, but Irish faults were looked for eagerly and always exaggerated. The TIMES stated that the address of the Convention was from the pen of JOHN SAVAGE, the Poet. Every member present knew that this was not the case, and he regretted that such a false statement had appeared.

A Delegate would inform the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and the other members of the body, that Mr. SAVAGE was a contributor to the columns of the TIMES.

[In reply to this uncalled for insinuation, our Reporter desires to say, that he was informed on authority which he believed reliable, that the address was written by Mr. SAVAGE; and, further, that Mr. SAVAGE had no knowledge of the insertion of his name in that connection.]

The next matter before the Convention was that in reference to the charges preferred against Mr. MCCLENAHAN, of the *Citizen*, by Col. DOHENY. The Committee who had been appointed to examine into the matter, submitted a report, in which they stated that Col. DOHENY and others had been examined, under oath, as to the allegations so made, and that, after a full and impartial hearing of the whole matter, they were convinced that the charges against Mr. MCCLENAHAN were entirely unfounded. On motion of Mr. LUMSDEN, seconded by Dr. SMITH, the following resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In accordance with the action of the Investigating Committee, that the sense of this Convention is, that the attack on Mr. JOHN MCCLENAHAN was false and malicious, and that the parties making the charges are unworthy of the confidence of this Convention, and of the Irish people in America engaged in this cause; and, also, that this Convention pass a vote of confidence in Mr. JOHN MCCLENAHAN.

The matter in reference to a Supreme Directory was then called up and debated. The report of the Committee on that subject, was adopted, and a Supreme Directory appointed. The Supreme Directory so appointed, is to be an Executive Body, having full and entire control of the means and ends necessary to the consummation of the object sought by the Society. It is composed of five members we understand, but their names are kept entirely secret.

Previous to its adjournment, Capt. DUFFY entered the Convention, and stated that he was authorized by four military companies of the E. M. A.'s to tender their adhesion to the Irish Emigrant Aid Society. The announcement was received with loud applause.

After the transaction of an amount of other business, financial and routine, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the address and resolutions adopted by the Convention. They were written by Capt. LYONS of the *Citizen*.

ADDRESS

OF THE "AMERICAN IRISH EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY," TO THE IRISH RACE, AND THE FRIENDS OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, IN IRELAND, THE BRITISH COLONIES, AND ELSEWHERE.

The National Convention of this Society, assembled in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1855, deems it a duty to address you, as to the principles and objects of the body which it represents. It is unnecessary to enumerate the wrongs which Ireland has suffered under the rule of a power which, for centuries, has held her in an unwilling subjection: these are matters of history. It is unnecessary to remind you of the duty which you owe to yourselves, and the ancient Nation on whose behalf we speak, to restore her to that place which the whole world admits she ought of right to hold, and to which her best sons in every generation freely sacrificed liberty and life to elevate her. To fulfill the destiny of the Irish nation—to effect the purpose for which so many patriots have toiled and suffered, this Association has been established.

If any reason be required why such an organization should have sprung into existence at this time, it can be found in the present condition of affairs in Europe, which present to the mind of every man that favorable opportunity for which the ever rebellious and discontented mind of Ireland has been waiting with anxiety and hope.

To our fellow-citizens in the United States, we would say that in the furtherance of our purpose, we mean to outrage no law of the land, to violate no pledge which we have given to the Constitution of this country. Citizens of Irish birth have never conspired to violate the law; on the contrary, they have been the most active in detecting and bringing to justice the conspirators, who, under the sanction of a foreign Government, have flagitiously outraged the international faith. If our antecedents in America be not a guarantee for our future conduct, the presence of citizens of American birth in our councils, is a pledge to the Nation that we shall do nothing in violation of the law.

Our purpose is not a secret, and we do not desire to shroud it in a veil of mystery. In the convulsions which now shake the monarchies of the Old World—in the complications of politics which involve so many nations, and are rapidly drawing others into the vortex—we see a strong probability that the long expected opportunity may arise when Ireland can (if her children both at home and abroad be ready for the emergency) take her position as an independent nation. To prepare ourselves for that emergency is a duty so clear to us that to neglect it would be an unpardonable crime.

From the Irishmen in America, who, with us, acknowledge the obligation which that duty prescribes, we ask unanimity of action, coöperation of labor, harmony of sentiment, and above all, a sacrifice of every prejudice, of every personal ambition, of every individual pique, for the sake of a cause so sacred. From those (if there be any such) who sincerely differ from us as to the policy we have adopted, we claim in the name of that suffering land so dear to us all, forbearance of censure, and a truce to opposition; in order that, for once at least, even though it be for the last time, the children of Ireland may have a fair opportunity of proving their ability to redeem their country, and wipe out the stains which the disgrace of former mismanagement, and the crime of defeat have left on her escutcheon.

We would remind the Irish in the British Colonies and elsewhere that this cause is common to the whole race;—that history has recorded on its pages the name of a renowned nation which God never designed should vanish from the sight of men for ever—that this nation is their own—is now held and owned by a stranger;—that the finger of destiny points to the hour when the long lost heritage may be restored. We invite them to participate in the glorious struggle for its redemption. Under whatever flag they find shelter, or however prosperous their lot may be, their natural home is in the sweet valleys of old Ireland, beside her historic rivers, and under the shadow of her ancient pillar-towers and cathedrals. The ashes of their kindred have hallowed the soil—it is the consecrated ground in which their own bones should be laid.

We would ask the Irish people, resident in Ireland, a few momentous questions: Is the present condition in which you live, the one in which you are satisfied to remain for ever? Are you so contented, so prosperous, and so loyal to the reigning Sovereign of Great Britain, that you desire no change in the government of your own country? If you are not, then, how is a change to be accomplished? One after the other, every scheme proposed for many years, has failed either radically to change or permanently to improve the condition of the country. The claims of the tenant farmer have been laughed at in the Imperial Parliament, though backed by all the strength that Ireland, in her Tenant Leagues, was able to bring to the cause. The very men upon whom, it is said, you relied as a forlorn hope for the last seven years, have abandoned the country in despair; those whom you most trusted have sold your interests for places in the Government, seats on the bench, and silk gowns at the bar, and when you indignantly reproach them with their treachery, they deign no other answer than to clink the gold they have accepted for the infamous barter. A few years ago you boasted of such *advocates* as KEOGH, SADLIER, FITZGERALD and DEASY. Where are they now? On the side of your persecutors.

In the midst of a disastrous war, when the blood of the Catholic Celt is poured out liberally in the cause of England, the Catholic soldier is neglected willfully and cruelly in his dying moments; and the Catholic at home is insulted, slighted, and persecuted now as ever—if not to the same extent as in the penal days, it is not because the spirit of your rulers is changed, but that their power is restricted. The odious tax of minister's money still exists; the corruptions of a foreign State Church are still uncorrected; not a solitary grievance for which the nation has been clamoring has been removed. We appeal to your experience to answer what prospect there is of removing a single one of them, until the rule which imposes them is destroyed?

We, your brethren, who have learned what freedom is in this free Republic, are willing to aid you in the restoration of your National Independence, if you accept that fraternal interference. It is true that a portion of the Irish Press proclaims that you will not accept our aid—nay, that you will oppose, as enemies, your own brothers who, in the midst of their prosperity, have not forgotten your sufferings, but are true to the heritage which has come to them from their fathers. In justice to you, we cannot believe this assurance; and we reject it with scorn.

You are told that an invasion of piratical foreigners is meditated, who, for the purposes of conquest, annexation and plunder, would turn your peaceful fields into a bloody battle-ground. This is a false representation of your enemies. You are cautioned against your brethren on this continent as infidels, radicals and levelers; men without religion—disorganisers—foes to social order. Ask yourselves why should this be true, and we will abide the honest answer your consciences will furnish. It is but a few years since we too were in Ireland; the current of blood flows still in the same direction; the chain that binds our affections to our kindred has its links at both sides of the Atlantic; emigration has not deadened our sympathies, nor corrupted our morals. It is not strangers but your own kindred who offer you assistance if you are willing to avail yourselves of the crisis to which every leader of our people has pointed as the one in which Ireland could find an opportunity to redress all her grievances at one blow. We are Republicans? Has the title any terrors for you? Does Republicanism mean Infidelity? So far from that, let us assure you that Irish Republicanism means Christianity in its essence and spirit; let us assure the clergy of that faith to which the large majority of the Irish people subscribe, that instead of being the beggars of favor from England as they are now, under an Irish Republic their spiritual influence will be anchored more deeply in the hearts of their people; they will be in a position to exercise to the fullest their spiritual powers—untrameled by unjust laws or a persecuting public opinion; so also will the same rights and privileges be extended to the clergy of every religious denomination.

Under this regime, cannot Ireland once more become an Island of Saints? Our grounds are National, not Sectional—our principles embrace men of all faiths, and while we would assure the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church, under a Republican form of Government, freedom of action, we implore the liberal-minded Protestants on both sides of the Atlantic, to espouse our cause—it is the cause of Truth, Liberty, and Justice!

It would be useless to revert to the difficulties of England at the present time—they are known to the world, and you cannot be blind to them; her impotency as a military power is patent; the elements of disorder existing in the very heart of the empire are proclaimed even by the organs of the Government; her power to hold your country in subjection by armed force against the will of the people exists no longer.

Pronounce then *that it is your will* to emancipate yourselves from the thrall of a foreign government, and you shall not be left to struggle alone in the effort to accomplish that purpose. The Irish race in America were never so strong in numbers, so rich in wealth, or so united in purpose as at the present time. As loyal citizens of this Republic, they are ready to protect its honor in defiance of the threats of Lord CLARENDON and his compeers; and as children of Ireland to avenge the wrongs of their motherland, by any means not incompatible with their duty to this country, whose Constitution they have sworn to maintain, and whose laws they will ever respect.

ROBERT TYLER, PA., President.
SAMUEL LUMSDEN, Ohio, Vice President.
T. H. SMITH, M. D., Mass. } Secretaries.
J. J. McGOWAN, M. D., R. I. }

RESOLVED BY THE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the first duty of all American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, of whatever political opinions, or of whatever nationalities, is to faithfully respect all their obligations of citizenship arising under the laws and Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That neither the laws of nations nor the laws of the United States prevent any portion of the American people from meeting and combining together to give weight to their opinions regarding the acts of a tyrant—to express their sympathy for the oppressed, whether an individual or a people—to encourage the down-trodden by a word of good cheer again to struggle for rights of which they have been temporarily deprived by brute force, or to endeavor by combination, by facts, by argument and by action, so to shape the conduct of nations in certain contingencies as to induce this or any other when a lawful opportunity presents itself, to do some great act of moral and historical justice.

Resolved, That the restoration to Ireland of that sovereignty which she has never willingly conceded, but against the desecration of which she has from time to time so constantly protested, and her consequent relief from the worst Government, on the part of her vampire oppressor, the world ever saw, would be an act worthy of the noble character of American freedom, and under certain circumstances, might be justified as well by the soundest national policy, as by the holiest sentiments of humanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the article in to-day's paper on the Irish Convention, you state that the members of the Emmett Monument Association are "exasperated" with the Emigrant Aid Society, for not admitting them—such is not the case. As soon as the delegation found that there was any opposition to them, they withdrew, to act as they have heretofore done on their own account, and left the other body to do the same—knowing that when the proper time arrives, all will join for the one glorious object. E. M. A.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

DISGUSTING DISCLOSURES CONCERNING THE SHYSTERS.

Straw Bail—Unimprisoned Offenders—Black-Mail, &c., &c., &c.

The Mystery of the "Sheep-Skin" Practice.

A VISION OF AUGEAN STABLES.

The Legislative Committee, charged with the investigation of frauds in the criminal jurisprudence of the Counties of New-York and Kings, met yesterday in the City Library. There were present all the members—Hons. Senators CROSBY (in the Chair) and HOPKINS, and Assemblymen BAKER, STUYVESANT and O'KEEFE.

Mr. Justice Pearcey was the first witness called. He testified to the following facts: He is and has been a Magistrate since January, 1855. He could not state as to the number of complaints for felonies and misdemeanors made before him without referring to the minutes. The time of examination depends mainly upon the nature of the charge; some cases requiring time to work up the evidence. Pressure of business also sometimes delays investigations for as long as twenty-four hours. The examinations are generally taken by the Clerk in presence of the Magistrate. He himself almost invariably examined witnesses in cases pending before him.

ABOUT "SKINNERS."

In cases of felonies, abandonment, and frequently in petty larcenies, prisoners appear by counsel; but whether these counselors are lawyers or not, he could not discriminate; he could not say how prisoners engage their counsel, but presumed that it was mainly through the policemen making the arrest, or through the keeper of the prison, who, as they call it, "ropes" these fellows in; the "skinners" are a class of men that flock around such places; some of them, however, have regular offices; some are lawyers, but many are doubtless on the sheep-skin practice.

THEIR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.

In cases of assault and such like, magistrates usually require corroborative testimony by at least one witness.

Mr. Stuyvesant—It is due to the gentlemen that they should be informed that the Mayor, yesterday, stated that there were existing understandings between counsel and Magistrates not to take or to make complaints, as the case might be.

Witness continued—The majority of persons taken before the Justices are arrested without warrants; in some heavy cases it is probable prisoners have been confined some days before examination has been had while completing the evidence; Magistrates are not on duty, but sometimes open Court at the Station-houses during the night; he had occasionally done so; he had heard that the Mayor ordered police captains not to discharge prisoners on the order of Justices, unless Court was formally opened; he believed the former practice was to send an order only; he had never done so himself, but always examined the case before he stirred in it.

Mr. Hopkins asked whether that was done in other cases than in those of persons of means?

Witness—Did not know; he had lately dismissed a very poor man because his wife was sick; he tried in this to do his duty; but supposed that some money was needed to send messengers to the Judge; there are five Policemen detailed at Jefferson Court, and among them the warrants are distributed in rotation as they are issued; he had heard that the Mayor had discharged several prisoners without examination.

WHERE THE RECORDS AND FINES GO.

All records are sent to the office of the District-Attorney. Bonds to keep the peace are kept at the Police Court. He could not say that any of these bonds had been prosecuted. Fines are imposed for drunkenness, violation of Corporation ordinances, and some other offences; they are paid to the Clerk, who deposits them with the Chamberlain, to the credit of the County. Money collected in the prisons is paid over to the Governors of the Alms-house. Justices take bail, according to circumstances, at their own discretion.

STRAW BAIL.

In taking bail the evidence consists of the oath of the bailer and collateral evidence. Witnesses are not required to identify the persons, but sometimes officers are sent to inquire as to the facts sworn to. He had never had any experience in that kind of bail called "straw bail." Had heard of its existence, but of his own knowledge he could not say to what extent.

"UNIMPRISONED PRISONERS."

He had known officers to be personally charged with the custody of prisoners, but could not suppose it was so without the consent of the magistrates. He did not think that the officers dare undertake such a charge themselves. The Magistrate would be personally responsible to the Grand Jury for any escape, but he has never heard of any prisoner taking advantage of the position.

ALLUSION IS MADE TO "BLACK-MAIL."

Personally, he knew of no cases of the Police levying "black-mail" on the houses of prostitution for target companies and election purposes. Invitations had been sent round to such places and persons, and something of that kind was probably intended. The Mayor has no right to give any instructions to the Police Magistrates. He sends Officers and the Justices use them, but they have a right to deliver process to any man and to empower him to serve it.

Mr. O'Keefe—Have you ever known an Officer of any Ward refuse to serve process?

Witness—Yes, Sir, repeatedly. That is one of our difficulties. The Policemen consider themselves responsible only to the Commissioners, and take their advantage.

Mr. O'Keefe—Is there no way of punishing them without reference to that Board?

Witness—No, Sir; we have no power in the matter.

Mr. O'Keefe—Did you ever complain of this?

Witness—No, Sir; I never considered it of any use; were I going to continue in office, I would hereafter detail my own men; I should not accept of those furnished by the Mayor; the rules of the Commissioners are at variance with the statute; for instance, it is ordered that no policeman shall leave the City without informing the Mayor of the business, &c.; but this would in some cases entirely defeat the ends of justice, even to reveal the circumstances to him.

EX-JUSTICE ROOME'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Justice Roome was next placed upon the stand. He served as Police Justice for three years from 1845. He testified as follows: I have from observation only a knowledge of the way in which the business of the Police Courts is at present conducted; from outward appearances it is about as it used to be.

"SKINNING."

Query—Do you know how counsel are supplied to prisoners?

Witness—I have been applied to by officers, but more frequently by friends of prisoners.

Query—Do you know of any brokerage being paid by lawyers to keepers of prisons and policemen for this service?

Witness—I know of such payments to both parties; I do not, however, personally know of such practice, nor have I paid anything of the kind during the past 18 months.

Query—This brokerage is paid with what object?

Witness—It is considered as a compensation to be given to the officer for giving one gentleman of the profession a preference before another; the amount paid is a per centage on the fee raised; it is no specific agreement, but seems to be arranged by a tacit understanding; the amount of the per centage paid by lawyers in these cases to be 33 per cent.; this money is paid to detailed as well as to Ward officers; I have become so disgusted with the present practice that I do not go into the Tombs Court when I can help it; I am not informed that this practice still exists, but I believe that it is still carried on; I judge this from seeing the "Skinners" and officers in company, and afterwards observing what lawyers appear as counsel in such cases; I think I may safely say that this practice is still carried on; that is pretty generally known; no money is actually paid in these cases; it is only a loan made to the officer, to be paid back when called for; I have loaned several amounts of money in this way, but I have never yet seen fit to call for its return.

Query—When you say you took the money, it is on condition that the officer introduces you to business.

Witness—Certainly; undoubtedly; the general practice, so far as I have been able to observe, is that the justice be present during examinations; Judge Stuart almost invariably acted as magistrate and clerk both; I believe that Justice Clarke was always present, but is often in the room where there is between Judge in Court, and a large amount of business, he goes out and in of the room when the clerk takes down the minutes; I have heard of examinations where the prisoner was not present, but of my knowledge I do not know anything of the [illegible].

Mr. O'Keefe—Did you ever know of a case such as this: A German prisoner being temporarily committed [illegible] officer [illegible] refused to see him until they consent to take the favorite man of the Officer?

Witness—[illegible] of my own knowledge.

Mr. O'Keefe—I myself know of a case of the kind, in which the keeper of the prison would not allow the prisoner's counsel to visit the man.

STRAW BAIL.

Mr. [illegible]—Is there not a good deal of what is called "straw bail" taken at the Police Courts?

Witness—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. O'Keefe—Let us get an idea of what that is.

Witness—It is a person coming up and swearing that he is worth some thousands of dollars, when he owns little or nothing; in fact it is false swearing; he makes affidavit that he is worth so and so, and thus deceives the magistrate.

Query—Is there not another class of men that go about the Tombs and such like places to give bail for a consideration?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Query—Are there not cases in which men worth $2,000 are bail in a great number of cases, on swearing that they are worth the equivalent of at least $20,000, the whole number of cases being considered?

Witness—I believe so; I have known men to be three or four weeks in jail before examination, owing to absence of witnesses, or the difficulty of making up the case.

JUSTICE CLARKE'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Justice Clarke followed.

Query—Have you any knowledge of how prisoners get counsel at the Tombs?

Witness—Yes; the first thing that is done when a prisoner, who has money, is arrested, is to telegraph to a favorite lawyer or two—the man that pays best; when he is brought up before the magistrate, he is very frequently taken into a side-room, or, as it is called, into the shed, and there he is held by the officer who made the arrest till this favorite lawyer appears; then the prisoner is taken before the magistrate; sometimes he is temporarily committed before the "skinner" is sent for; then no counsel not in understanding with the keeper of the prison is admitted to see him; they will not allow a lawyer to see a prisoner, unless it is a pretty well understood thing between the keeper and him. Under the new regulation it is a great deal worse than it used to be. The new arrangement is this: There is a room provided for the lawyer to receive the prisoner outside of the prison; he inquires for the prisoner, and a man regularly employed for that purpose is sent in, and prisoner is brought out, to be seen by the lawyer; the prisoner is not allowed (I speak from the experience I have had since I have left the bench) to see any counsel, unless he chooses the right one. It is a great deal worse than it was before, because the skinning is made a monopoly. Previous to this new arrangement every admitted lawyer was allowed to go inside of the prison; now the prisoner must take the first man offered him or get no one. Because I would not give certain officers 40 per cent. I do not get any of this business.

Query—Suppose a prisoner had $300 in his possession when arrested, do you think he would have any of it left?

Witness—I should think not; I guess it would be divided up pretty soon.

Query—Have you known of any instances where counsel sent for by prisoners have been refused admittance?

Witness—I know of a case that happened to myself; I have been told, on going to see a client, that she had employed somebody else and would not have me—I could not even get admittance; I also know of cases where money has been paid to defend, and nothing more was heard of the party getting it; I have hold of a case of the kind now; a client sent for me to visit the prison, but I was told that I could not go in, and that another counsel was employed; a short time after she called at my office, and asked the reason I had not been to see her; I related the circumstances, and she then said, that supposing I did not care for the case, she paid $60 to another party, whom she never after saw.

Mr. O'Keefe—Don't you think that too many so-called lawyers are too stupid to take care of anybody's case? [Laughter.]

Witness—Of course I do. They are too stupid to take care of themselves, let alone others.

BLACK-MAIL.

I have every reason to believe that blackmail has been levied on houses of prostitution, to prevent their being reported. I know it to be a fact. Girls are also frequently arrested in a batch, for the sole reason of allowing "skinners" to clean them out. That is a part of the arrangement between the Police and skinners. I know of a case in point of a house in Mercer-street, in which I was bluffed off by the Magistrate, and never could find the affidavits or any other papers. The Magistrate was neither Justices Davison, Osborne or Welsh.

Justice Davison—If you know any such thing against me, tell it out, Mr. Clarke.

Witness—I would if I could, I can tell you, but I think I can't find anything.

Query—To whom are the Police Magistrates responsible?

Witness—I do not know, except it be to the Councilmen; there is a difference of opinion on this point.

BAIL BROKERS.

Query—What do you understand by bail brokers?

Witness—I understand by it a man that makes a living by going bail for prisoners.

Query—The magistrates understand this, do they not?

Witness—I believe they do.

Query—But they still take them as bail in a number of cases?

Witness—That is so; sometimes, however, they will ask questions on this point, and refuse the bail.

Query—In how many cases have you known one man to be bail before you?

Witness—A considerable number.

Query—Several hundred?

Witness—Not so many as that.

Query—What per centage do these kind friends charge, or is there a tariff of prices at all?

Witness—I do not know; they generally put the price as high as possible so as to fleece the more.

ABOUT VAGRANTS.

Question—Are there many persons committed to the Penitentiary and elsewhere and then immediately discharged on *habeas corpus*?

Witness—Yes, Sir, a great many.

Question—Is that owing to the stupidity of the Magistrates?

Witness—It is the negligence or stupidity, as it is generally owing to some informality; I do not think that changing the officers from Court to Court has had the effect of putting an end to the skinning process, nor, do I think the new order to change them altogether, will do it altogether, but only for a few days; I do not doubt but that the Policemen detailed at the Police Court make money, from the fact that several of them deal considerably in bricks and mortar.

Query—These men are never in partnership with the Magistrates, are they?

Witness—I do not know that.

It was then ordered, by vote, to subpœna George W. Matsell, James Murray and Justice Welsh, and at 2 o'clock the Court adjourned.

American Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society held their Annual Meeting at the University last evening, and elected the following officers:

President—FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D.

Vice Presidents—HENRY GRINNELL, A. D. BACHE, Hon. A. W. BRADFORD.

Treasurer—R. WATTS.

Recording Secretary—W. C. H. WADDELL.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary—H. R. PIERREPONT.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary—JOHN JAY.

Librarian—J. C. SMITH.

Council—HIRAM BARNEY, M. D. BEAN, R. RUSSELL, H. V. POOR, G. LIVINGSTON, M. LEFFERTS, R. A. WITTHAUS, R. A. CONKLIN, T. F. HARRISON.

After the election of officers, Rev. Dr. HAWKS took the Chair. Gen. MOSQUERA made a few remarks in relation to the advantages of a connection of New-Granada with the United States. Mr. FLANDIN read a valuable paper on the improvements lately made in the Province of Chiriqui, and a specimen of its coal was on exhibition. The Society adjourned.

Philolexian Society.

The Philolexian Society of Columbia College celebrated its fifty-third anniversary last evening, at the Metropolitan theatre, which was crowded from top to bottom by the fair friends of the young speakers, and their masculine attendants. The exercises were opened by the President, HERBERT B. TURNER, who delivered a capital address having relation to the Society. After him, eight young gentlemen addressed the audience, part of which listened, part flirted. The most successful speakers seemed to be Messrs. RUSSELL STEBBINS, JR., E. H. WILLETT, and G. R. LINDSAY, who got "lots" of bouquets and applause. There was, of course, great display of the mysterious badges of secret societies. Among them we noticed that of a new one, the Phi Kappa Sigma, recently organized at Columbia.

The Case of James Bloomer—Correction.

Some reflection was cast upon the Chief of Police in our edition of yesterday in relation to a telegraphic dispatch to the Chief announcing the arrest of JAMES BLOOMER, to which he responded by a reply that he was not wanted in this City. This proves to be the case, as a *nolle prosequi* had been entered in relation to the charge against him; but his bondsman, who had caused his arrest, was not aware of this fact, nor was the policeman who took him into custody. The return dispatch of the Chief was, therefore, correct, as BLOOMER was not wanted.

We are requested to state that the steamer Union will leave, with the United States mails, on Saturday, the 15th inst., for Havre, via Southampton, in place of the steamer St. Louis, which vessel has been withdrawn.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The New British Colonial Secretary.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN PARIS.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

By the arrival of the United States Company's chartered mail steamship St. Louis, Capt. Wotton, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 21st ult. Her news has, in a great measure, been anticipated by [illegible] at Halifax.

The American ship America, which was wrecked on Cabrita Point, on the 17th October, has been sold [illegible] and the vessel has been got off [illegible] who purchased her.

[illegible] received by the English and French [illegible] announce a serious accident to have occurred at Inkermann, by the blowing up of a park of artillery, causing the death of 20 of the French troops, including 3 officers, and 100 wounded, including 10 officers. On the part of the English there was killed Deputy Assistant Commissary [illegible], and 120 officers and men [illegible]. A [illegible] dispatch states that three [illegible] containing altogether 30,000 [illegible], 60,000 cartridges, 300 [illegible] and other projectiles.

A telegraphic dispatch from Sir E. Lyons announces [illegible] a flotilla, under the command of Capt. Osborn, destroyed an enormous quantity of grain and forage of this year's harvest, [illegible] extending two [illegible] along the coast, near [illegible], ready to be conveyed to the army in the Crimea and the [illegible].

[illegible] announces that the Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his office as Chief of the Staff and of the Imperial Convoys, and has named Gen. Adlerberg as his successor.

Intelligence from Marseilles states that Gen. Mouravieff, overcome by his defeat before Kars, has been pronounced insane, and Gen. Bebutoff had been summoned from Tiflis to assume the command.

A dispatch from Berlin states that on the 9th inst., by order of the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg was declared to be no longer in a state of siege. The inhabitants of that city have, therefore, to a certain extent been relieved by the withdrawal of the Allied fleets from the Baltic. The Russian loan, so much talked of, has been concluded. The Swedish Government has also contracted a loan for three quarters of a million sterling, with the House of [illegible], of Berlin.

It was rumored that the French Government was negotiating, in common with Austria, for joint representations to other Governments in reference to political refugees.

Mr. Labouchere has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the place of Sir Wm. Molesworth deceased.

A terrific fire broke out in Paris, on the evening of the 19th inst., in one of the warehouses of the Manutention in the Quai de Billy, in which a large quantity of grain and flour for the supply of the French army is constantly kept. The whole of the building was consumed, but the ovens used for baking the army bread and the adjoining storehouses were preserved. The quantity of corn destroyed is estimated at 28,000 quintals, and that an equal quantity of flour and biscuit was consumed. There were many rumors afloat as to the cause of the fire.

The American bark Isabella, Captain Michael Watson, with fruit from Smyrna, for Boston, was wrecked near Cape Spartel. The master and his crew, 12 in number, were saved, and arrived at Tangier on the 12th of November.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech at the Closing of the Exposition.

Politics, News and Gossip of Paris.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

I sent you by the last steamer a few hasty lines on the close of the Great Exhibition, written during the few moments of time which intervened between the termination of the ceremonies and the departure of the steamer's mail. The souvenirs of this great event, however, remain too fresh in the memory to be so lightly disposed of, and I return to the subject to relate you some incidents and impressions taken from a near view, which I hope may interest you as much as they did me.

THE EMPEROR'S VOICE.

There can be no doubt whatever that a very great portion of the enthusiasm which was manifested during the delivery of His Majesty's speech, was excited by the agreeable surprise at hearing so distinctly his voice in its pronunciation. It was a remarkable performance in the way of declamation alone, and the astonishment of those around the throne was as great as that of the audience. But His Majesty had a political speech to make, which he intended should make an impression upon those who were to hear it. The Ministers of every important Government in Christendom stood near him; his audience was composed of the *élite* of his own people, and the intelligent of other nations. The occasion was propitious for a demonstration. So His Majesty, with the precaution which is usual to him, went to the Crystal Palace the day before, and directing men to stand in each corner of the immense nave, he took his place on the *estrade* in front of the throne, and tried his voice. He was as much astonished, perhaps, as any one to find that he was distinctly heard in the most remote parts, and so he resolved to try the experiment next day of delivering a speech to the crowd. He had never attempted it before, and except the few persons who heard him trying the experiment, no one anticipated such a result. His public speeches had always been delivered in a low tone of voice and were only heard by those in his immediate vicinity. The Prince Napoleon's speech, which preceded that of the Emperor, was not heard at all. I stood within sixty feet of the throne and almost in a direct line in front of it, and did not catch a word, and yet the Prince is a very large, robust man, and offers in his person all the requisites of a good voice. When the Emperor pronounced the word "Gentlemen," it was in a tone so loud and clear that the whole house was startled; it was evident he was going to try to be heard all over the building, and at once every other voice was still. At the end of the first sentence such a shout arose as never before greeted the ears of Louis Napoleon; and as the sentence contained nothing remarkable, it was clear enough that it was surprise at his declamation that called it forth. The surprise and the delight around the throne were equally great; the Empress whispered to the Duke of Cambridge; the Prince Napoleon to his father; the Ministers to one another, and all with a look of astonishment. As he progressed the enthusiasm increased, for the speech was not only beautiful and ultra-political, but it was well declaimed, and was terminated in a storm of enthusiasm which would have done honor to the Empire Club in its palmiest days. The English, who occupied a prominent place in front, and numbered, perhaps, three thousand persons, stormed with a vehemence that astonished the Throne, and must have been suggestive of curious *souvenirs*, and agreeable political reflections. The French do not understand it, and from that day to this the *frenetic* applause of the English has not ceased to be the talk of the streets.

Of all the successful demagogues of modern times, Napoleon is the type, the chief, before whom all others are as nothing. His speech, beautiful and able from beginning to end, proves it. His recognition of the power of public opinion was intended for effect alone, and he prejudged well his audience, for no part of his speech was received with such a storm of applause. Politically, his speech was so well balanced between peace and war, that the bulls and bears of the Bourse did not know how to take it, and, although it was posted at the Bourse during the hours for the transaction of business, no change whatever was effected by it. I should say, however, that the Germans see in the speech a declaration of war against Germany. The persistence with which he returned a second time to the charge certainly sustains this interpretation.

ESCAPADE OF THE [illegible] MINISTERS.

As soon as the Emperor's speech was finished, an extraordinary movement was observed amongst the chiefs of the diplomatic corps, without waiting for the [illegible] of the ceremonies. These gentlemen seemed occupied with one thought only—that of making good their retreat, without attracting too much attention. The clear open space in front of the throne, by which they entered, was not to be thought of as a route of escape; neither were the two lateral isles, for they were conspicuous, and contained no moving object—so that their Excellencies, upon moving off through this route, would have been the centre of all eyes. The Count Hatzfeldt, however, whose countenance looked clouded, did not hesitate long as to the route he should take; and giving a nod to the Baron Hubner, who did not seem so much troubled under his dissimulating smile, started off over barriers that would have intimidated anybody but a German diplomat with grave affairs of State on his mind. By climbing over seats and disarranging the carefully laid folds of diplomatic ladies' dresses, His Excellency succeeded in getting to the rear of the seats on the estrade occupied by the official bodies of State; and thus, by gliding along the wall and climbing at last a four-foot barrier, he found an exit into a part of the palace piled with boxes of goods, but where his "passe-partout" removed all serious obstacles to further progress. The Baron Hubner, more polite and more diplomatic, made adieus to those around him, and taking up the route of the now escaped Prussian Minister, went about the work of getting out, as if it was the most natural thing in the world. M. [illegible], Baron [illegible] and Baron [illegible], soon followed; while the others remained a little while longer, till the confusion attendant upon the presentation of medals offered a chance of escape, when they, too, retired. No doubt the Prussian and Austrian Ministers arrived first at the telegraph office; and from that time till night there was a monopoly of the telegraph by the diplomatic corps, sending home to their sovereigns Napoleon's speech and comments upon the impression which it made.

Lord Cowley and the Pope's Nuncio, who had been holding a quiet tête-à-tête for the last half hour preceding the delivery of the speech, and were now standing together on the front of the platform, enjoyed the scene I have just described, with a good deal of relish. The British Minister no doubt knew in advance that His Majesty's speech would eschew art for politics, perhaps even knew its contents, and he was therefore in a position to enjoy the consternation of his colleagues of the German States.

During the delivery of Prince Napoleon's address, the news of the great victory gained by Omer Pasha was brought in and handed to Count Walewski, who was soon the centre of a circle of diplomats and court officers, eager to obtain the details. The Emperor's speech dispersed this knot of politicians and sent the Count back to his place at the head of the Cabinet Ministers, who were arranged behind the Throne.

THE EMPRESS AND HER ENTOURAGE.

Her Majesty, on ascending the platform in front of the throne, bowed very low and excessively formal, first to the right and then to the left. The Emperor did not bow, and thus while waiting for the Empress to make her salutation, looked, for once, at least, awkward. Her Majesty wore a diadem of pearls, and a dress of scarlet velvet, over the skirt of which was hung the prize lace for which Her Majesty some time ago offered a premium. The dress was magnificent, and was enormously hooped; it would have sufficed to cover a whole family of children. This defect, however, was slightly relieved by some of the Maids of Honor, who followed, though at a remote distance, and in a diminished degree, the exaggerations of Her Majesty's toilette. The physiological sympathies of the female system are as curious as the arts of a French milliner are wonderful!

At the side of the Empress stood the Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Queen Victoria, with bald head, enormous beard, mocking eyes, the inevitable red coat, and the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. Beside the Duke stood the Princess Mathilde, covered with pearls and diamonds, as usual, with maroon velvet robe and *point d'Alençon* lace, and no hoops; the princess never wears hoops. Near the Princess stood the Marchioness de Las Marismas, the Duchess de Montebello, the Duchess de Bassano, the Baroness de Pierre. On the diplomatic side Mrs. Mason, in light silk dress and lace mantelet, occupied the first line of seats, while her two daughters, according to rule, were in the second. For some reason or other, a glacial coolness pervaded the ladies of the diplomatic corps, which even the exciting ceremonies of the day did not affect. It may have been jealousy that made the ladies seem so strange to each other, for certainly the group of secretaries and *attachés* who persisted in promenading in their near neighborhood, much to the annoyance of those near me, were as handsome a collection of men as one often sees in any country. I regretted to see a large number of painted ladies.

Amongst the notabilities on the platform were the Murats, several of the Italian Bonapartes, Admiral Hamelin, Marshals Magnan and Castellane, Gen. St. Jean d'Angely, M. Persigny, Baron Rothschild, Col. Fleury, the Duke de Bassano and Cols. Tyrrel and McDonald of the British service. One saw besides all nationalities, all types, all characters, and heard all tongues; every uniform too was here represented; Austrians all white, English all red, Sardinians, green, Spaniards violet, Turkish turbans, noble Austrian Guards, Prussian Chasseurs, Highlanders, Horse Guards, Sardinian Voltigeurs, Belgian Chasseurs. Gold lace and gummed moustaches never before had such a holiday.

THE LAUREATES UNDER THE BANNERS.

In one of the lateral isles, with its head terminating near the front of the throne, stood a long procession arranged under thirty-one banners, and numbering 373 persons. This procession embraced the laureates of the Exhibition, and never before did so formidable an array stand on so small a space of ground. Each banner bore the number of its class, painted on a design of the Grand Medal of Honor, and under it was grouped the remarkable men in each class of industry or the fine arts who were to receive either the decoration of the Legion of Honor or a Grand Medal of Honor, or both. They were there arranged to receive from the hands of the Chief of State of the French nation a distinction which was to elevate them to a position above the rest of their competitors in this great World's *concours*. In this collection, I noticed, as they passed to approach the Emperor, and receive their recompense, Horace Vernet, Delacroix, Ingres, Landseer, Decamps, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Faraday, Dr. Niel, Arnott, Robert Napier, P. Stephenson, Dr. Royle, names which belong to the world of arts and science. Two Americans were prominent in this body of men, Charles Goodyear, the well-known inventor of the vulcanized india rubber, and Mr. McKenzie, the able and gentlemanly representative in Europe of Mr. McCormick. In the presence of the works of art which had gained for these men their distinction, and in presence of such an immense crowd of witnesses from all parts of the world, there was a grandeur in this ceremony of presenting distinctions which carried one back to the days of Roman Emperors and Roman art. It was a fitting glory for the man who had toiled up to the position they occupied, and served as a recompense for a life spent in the advancement of civilization.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

On the extreme right, for some reason or other, the architect whose duty it was to assign space for the different nations and hang their flags, had placed the United States and Prussia together; and thus, whether intentionally, or as a coincidence, the black eagle of Prussia and the stars and stripes of the United States (two friends of Russia) were joined together by their staffs, and floated proudly over the arms of France.

THREE "CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE."*

Three Americans, as I have already announced to you, received from the Emperor, by the hands of Prince Napoleon, the title of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, "for services rendered to art and science in the *Palais de l'Industrie*." I met a friend the morning after the presentation of these honors, who exclaimed to me, in a perfectly serious air, "Do you know there are three American '*Chevaliers d'Industrie*' in town?" I said, "No!" very energetically, when the rascal horrified me by pronouncing the names of my three friends, Valentine, Woots and Vattemare!

One of these gentlemen, whom I was congratulating on his new honor, had an odd way of explaining how he happened to wear the precious toy. He said, "I was coming out without it, but my wife came after me with it in her hand and begged me so persistently to put it on, that (to use his own classic [illegible]) I did it." Modest man!

* Pickpockets.

THE EMPRESS IN CAOUTCHOUC.

After the presentation ceremonies, the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge and other persons of their suite, descended from the platform and made a tour of the lateral isles to inspect the objects which had gained the prize medals. Arrived in front of the American department where Mr. Goodyear had tastefully displayed a variety of household furniture, musical instruments and toilet articles made of vulcanized India-rubber, Her Majesty turned to the Prince Napoleon, who was cicerone on the occasion, (His Highness having made two scientific voyages through the Palace, *vide* the Catalogue of the *Librairie Nouvelle*,) and demanded,

"*Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?*"

"*Ca?*"

"*Oui.*"

"*C'est de l'Amérique.*"

"*Mais, qu'est-ce que c'est que cela, donc?*"

"*C'est du.....c'est la dernière invention de ce pays fertile!*"

Oh, Prince!

Just then, to the Prince's relief, a little dried-up old woman, in the gallery overhead, cried out in a shrill child's voice, when all else was still, "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" Every one, their Majesties included, suddenly turned their faces upward to see where the shrill apostrophe came from. A smile spread over the countenances of the party when the old woman, encouraged by this evidence of her success, drew triumphantly from her pocket a yellow handkerchief, and waving it in the air, continued her ludicrous exercise till "the pit" whistled her down.

In the confusion, the Prince (who had made the two scientific voyages through the Exhibition) escaped an explanation on the beautiful collection of Mr. Goodyear, and the little old woman, in consequence, will receive, with the man who certified to the Prince's bad health in the Crimea, and the two elephants who stand on their heads at the circus, and the giraffe at the Garden of Plants, who had four young ones in a year, the decoration of the Legion of Honor!

THE FALL OF THE TOURNIQUET!

Every one will recollect the *Tourniquet*, or turnstyle, placed at the entrances of the Exhibition, to count, independently of every one but the person who carried the key of the instrument, each person who enters. Well, what use do you suppose is to be made of the *Tourniquet*, now that its legitimate occupation is gone? A jealous husband has bought it to place at his wife's door when he goes out!

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Seat of War at Covent Garden—The Opinions of Sir Colin Campbell—Explosion at Inkermann—The Colonies Knocked Down—Signs of the Time—The Polish Legion—The Hungarian Generals—Alien Bill—L'Homme Published in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

The theatre of war in Europe belongs entirely to General Jullien, and many a "hero," (they are as plentiful as blackberries and equally cheap,) who came home on "urgent private business," may be found out doing night-duty in the (not rifle) pits before "the fall of Sebastopol," the great descriptive quadrille of the siege. This new production of Jullien's is very like all his other "battle-pieces," with more noise and less music in it. As "the storm succeeds the calm, (says the programme,) a tremendous burst from a thousand cannon, and the enthusiastic war cries of the besiegers, mingled in one giant voice, are heard along the lines." Whoever, having read this, was bold enough to go near the trenches of Covent Garden, must have been prepared—forewarned is to be forearmed—to endure the most terrible *charivari* ever heard of. The assault itself, as pictured in the above words, is, however, not by any means the *ne plus ultra* of this nondescript, though describing, music. The "confusion worse confounded" comes at the end, after "the day is decided," and the Russians begin to retreat. But this must be given in the official words of the Marshal's bulletin itself:

"The flames which from each part of the town and bay spread their lurid light on the neighboring hills, mingled with the deafening noise (truly so) of the exploding mines, (of Jullien's face,) of the roar of the cannon, the whistling of the bullets, the hurtling of the (oyster) shells, the rattling of the (ear) drums, the shrill sound of the trumpets, the ships blown into the air, the cries of the fugitives, (myself among the number,) and the shouts of the victors, seem to form (this expression is too modest by half, because they do really form) *an awful fête*, given to the conquerors as the climax of this memorable siege"—and this musical humbug.

I go often to Covent Garden, but I always hasten to evacuate the place, and to retreat to the newsroom at the first attempt of Mr. Jullien to begin his work of destruction against all taste and common sense.

From the seat of real war, there is nothing of interest. Sir Colin Campbell has already arrived, and made his reappearance in the United Service Club, the members of which are preparing to give a grand banquet in honor of the gallant soldier. I hear that Sir Colin Campbell does not in the least disguise his discontent with Codrington's appointment to the chief command, for which he believes him to be entirely unfit. He may do well—is Sir Colin stated to have remarked—during the Winter months of inactivity, when all that he is expected to do is to pay his compliments to Marshal Pelissier, but as to his qualifications to command in the field, that is a different thing. Sir Colin has no intention of returning to the Crimea.

The terrible explosion in the French Artillery Park at Inkermann, followed as it was by so much destruction of human life and property, gives rise to suspicions of incendiarism. Officers recently returned from the Crimea declare, however, their conviction that the catastrophe was caused by carelessness, which, according to opinions expressed by many of these gentlemen in my presence, is prevalent in both camps to a very formidable degree.

The Colonies have at last found an official head. They have been knocked down to Mr. Labouchere, who is of half French and half American descent, and has been a member of former ministries. Mr. Labouchere is a Whig and a very wealthy man. He is Member for Taunton, and must now be reëlected—a necessity by which the public will be enabled to learn his views on the war. The Duke of Newcastle has thought it prudent to decline the favor offered. Prince Albert has gone to Birmingham to lay a foundation stone, and to say something about the war. Napoleon's speech to that effect has met with much approval on this side of the Channel. Many people believe that this speech is the last warning to the German Powers. However that may be, sure it is, that there are signs telling of some change in the character of the war. At a meeting to celebrate the first anniversary of Lord Dudley Stuart's death, we have been told by Count Zamoyski, that he is empowered to organize a distinct body of Polish force, to be called the "Sultan's Cossacks," but paid by and standing under the orders of the English Government. This is a sign, though a covert one. On the other hand, we hear the names of Kmety, Kohlman and Stein, the Hungarian Generals, becoming more and more familiar with the public, the sympathies of which for the cause of the nationalities cannot but be roused by the aid received from those exiles in the war against Russia. The introduction of the Alien bill would, to be sure, revert the significance of these *flirtings* with the revolutionary element, and I am told that the bill will be brought in for certain, in spite of meetings to the contrary. There was a meeting of this sort in Finsbury. It resulted in the usual protest. *L'Homme* has appeared this day in London, with nothing very interesting or new in its pages. The Emperor of Austria has published his shame—the Concordat; and the King of Prussia has restored those "ancient immunities" of the nobility which were abolished in 1848. How delightfully the world is progressing under the enlightened guidance of European Monarchy! Verily, one might imagine they are working to render the next explosion of the politico-social volcano one of unprecedented violence.

The Emperor Alexander has not only been in the Crimea, but he has actually visited the northern half of Sebastopol, and went also to Makenzie's Heights. We shall hear more of this Imperial journey by-and-by.

The Anglo-American Difficulty—The Cause Attributed to an Electioneering Device—British View of the Excitement in this Country.

From the London Times, Nov. 20.

We have not had long to wait for the verification of the opinion which we expressed a little while ago as to the true origin of that warlike spirit which seems so suddenly and so inopportunely to have taken possession of the Government of the United States. The great constituency of the whole United States being far too large and intelligent to be influenced by the grosser arts of corruption, the several [illegible] of the present Government [illegible] their eyes on the reversionary occupation of the White House, the power that is placed in their hands for the public good is abused and perverted for the purpose of influencing the coming appointment of President, and, although the end sought be not war itself, but only so much warlike enthusiasm as may be required to give votes and popularity in the coming contest, yet we verily believe that war itself—yes, war between the United States and England, with its ruinous losses, its fearful conflicts, and its absolute certainty of an indecisive and profitless result—*would be cheerfully accepted by General Pierce, Mr. Marcy, or Mr. Cushing, as an infinitely smaller evil than their own ejection from place and power, and the transfer of the management of public affairs to other hands.* Some very uncomfortable reflections cannot but suggest themselves to us as arising out of this state of things. The first is that we cannot hope by any amount of concession to pacify or reconcile a Government actuated by such motives and objects. Were a warlike demonstration against England really a portion of the foreign policy of the United States for the purpose of carrying out objects, however visionary or wrong-headed, we should know what to do and how to deal with it. We should concede and give way, if concession were possible and honorable, and, if not, we should endeavor to convince those who seek a quarrel with us that they have more to lose than to gain by forcing us to the final arbitrament of war. But what can we do with a Government whose foreign policy is really no policy at all, but merely an electioneering trick, which, so far from representing its own citizens, is really playing us off against them, and seeking to put us in the most invidious light, not from any deep-seated or well-grounded animosity, but merely that it may make a good thing out of the excited *feelings of its own subjects*? So long as the Government is really and *bona fide* acting for what it believes the interest of its own subjects, so long as it really has a foreign policy, however wrong-headed and perverse, it is entitled to respect and consideration; but when its foreign policy is no policy at all, but a mere trick played off for the purpose of a coming election, we cannot but feel that there is some grave defect in the theory or working of institutions which thus permit the most precious interests of nations to be trifled with and blustered away.

The truth is, that for a very considerable number of years the successful candidate for the Presidential chair *has had to look to foreign politics as his passport to place and power.* On internal questions public opinion in America is now so much divided, that to give a decided adhesion to any party is to rouse the most furious opposition from every other; but a popular commander like Jackson, Harrison or Taylor, or a person identified with some great external movement, as Mr. Polk was with the annexation of Texas, can unite parties disagreeing on internal politics and find in the cry of war or annexation a rallying point which no merely internal question can give him. The Ministry of General Pierce was formed on the principle of annexing Cuba and giving the fullest development to that questionable spirit of enterprise which has extended itself so much during late years among the more unsettled classes of the United States. His Presidency is now drawing to a close, and nothing has been done towards realizing the flaming professions with which it was inaugurated. If the game is not to be given up wholly for lost the few months that remain must be diligently employed, for the Government of Mr. Pierce is discredited, and, unless something can be done to reanimate popular enthusiasm in his favor, he stands no chance of reëlection. Surely, one of the main objects of popular institutions is to secure a perfect sympathy between the governor and the governed, so that while Kings and Queens are plotting for their own dynastic interests, the Chief Magistrate of a Republic may have no end in view but the renown of his own Administration and the public good. But how can this be accomplished, if from the beginning to the end of his quadrennial term of office the President is to be thinking of nothing else but how he can so manage that office as to procure his reëlection for another four years? It was not for the sake of giving him the opportunity of an advantageous canvass, but for the general good of the State, that the American people elected their President, and that trust is as much betrayed if it be bartered away for popular suffrages as if it were sold under the most vulgar and open conditions of venality. It would be really well worth considering in the interests of peace and amity with all the world, in the preservation of which no community is more deeply concerned than the United States, whether it might not be well to take away this temptation to foreign aggression for electioneering purposes from future Presidents and Cabinets, by disqualifying the existing President and his Ministers from being candidates for their offices at the next election. The secret has been found out, that it is by foreign wars or foreign disputes that a majority of votes is to be obtained, and that so long as the existing President is also an embryo candidate, wars or disputes are sure to be provided to order, and supplied in quick succession, so long as the demand continues.

We turn from this painful exhibition of wanton and narrow-minded selfishness, this sporting with the welfare of two great nations, to the more agreeable contemplation of the manner in which a free press is made to temper the evils and irregularities of a free government. In the pages of independent American journals, we find the shameful and heartless policy of getting up a war for the sake of an election exposed with the utmost freedom and boldness; every motive is unveiled, every pretence is analysed, and the whole imposture is laid bare to the eyes of the nation with a force and clearness which we would fondly hope rob it of every chance of success. It is thus that, in free discussion, we find the remedy for such evils as grow side by side with the enormous advantages of the free and unfettered action of large masses of men. If the American Government assumes the ignoble office of deluding its subjects, it is at any rate gratifying to think that there is a twin power in the State—a free and enlightened Press—capable of restraining this license within the bounds of reason and moderation. Against the conduct of the Government of General Pierce with regard to this country, the firm friend and well-wisher of the American Republicans—against the insulting missives of his Foreign Secretary, and the still more insulting manifestoes of his Attorney-General, we confidently appeal to the good sense of the American Nation itself, which we are convinced can neither wish to fasten a causeless quarrel upon a friendly and powerful State, nor to see its institutions degraded in the eyes of foreign nations by being made subservient to the greed and selfishness of factions or individuals.

The United States and Great Britain—Another Letter from "a 'States'-Man."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: When Oxenstiern, the Chancellor of Sweden, whom Cromwell called "the great wise man of the Continent," was about to send his son on a visit to foreign Courts, he said to him, "Go and see by what fools the world is governed;" and, if the dead could speak, might not we in our day hear the self-same lips exclaiming, "Go and see by what consummate folly the world is set and kept on fire!"

According to English authority, the rulers of three great nations, superficially regarding the current of events and neglecting the tide of the times, have allowed their countries to "drift into a war" which, in spite of attempts to "make the worse appear the better reason," many wise and experienced men think might have been warded off indefinitely, without detriment to freedom or to civilization, but which now, though man may continue it, Heaven or accident alone can ever bring to a close. While thus repeating what others say, I admit that an American—whatever may be his sympathies—has no excuse for meddling in the gigantic tragedy of the age, except so far as the rights of his own country may be concerned. But the neutral rights of his country, by English confession, have been violated, and that, too, with premeditation, on American soil; and though there is no proof as yet that this violation carried with it an intent to slight or offend the American Government or people, a summary vindication of public law became necessary. In attempting this there was no delay, and if then the flagrant error committed had been frankly acknowledged, with suitable apology and atonement—of which we have heard much, but know nothing—even the semblance of a quarrel would never have appeared. But no! the occasion to serve some crooked purpose of their own was too tempting for such men as Oxenstiern described; hence the sharp practice so lately witnessed, which has set a deal of blood in motion, provoked unseemly language, and revived unwelcome reminiscences.

While some assert that the American Attorney-General wrote certain letters on speculation for a rise in the political market—letters, by the by, from one officer of the Government to another, and therefore beyond the precincts of every foreign tribunal—others suggest that the English Prime Minister sent his ships across the Atlantic to operate on the nerves of the corn-holders for a fall—a menace, whatever may have been the motive, directed against the most sensitive portion of the American coast, which imperatively demands, under existing circumstances, the amplest satisfaction. For it is now generally conceded, I believe, that the United States cannot be dragooned, as Greece was, in this Don Pacifico squabble, and surely no sane man seriously apprehends the invasion of Ireland or Cuba, by the American Government itself, or by any body of misguided men, whom, if my recollection of a certain Boulogne expedition fail not, that Government is quite as able and willing as the English to circumvent.

Notwithstanding, however, the "consummate folly" recently exhibited in high quarters, it is not probable that the late disreputable bickerings will produce any worse mischief than what you yourself have already indicated as the disastrous consequence, at some future day, of habitually playing with edged tools by the present generation. And yet, should our blustering and blundering official "gothamists" succeed in embroiling two nations which are under every possible bond to keep the peace towards each other, truth to tell, there would not be much more cause for wonder than in the contest which, every day we live, is turning the riches of man to nought, and sending the owner of them unhouselled to his last account.

Every legitimate cause of dissension between England and the United States having been some time ago removed, these Powers, if forced into a fight by snarling and bullying politicians, must, to be logical, continue to fight on till, wearied and disgusted at their own unnatural conduct, they are ready to cry, like children, in each other's arms, unless, perchance, they should eagerly resolve to prosecute the matter in Kilkenny fashion to the latter end. The demoralizing effects on both sides alike of such a warfare would be deplorable indeed; but in a political point of view, if the experiment were not of too long duration, America would, perhaps, be benefited, for that country seems to need a little rough experience now and then to inculcate on her too-happy children the "value of the Union," and to weld anew the State links, which are apt to lose somewhat of their tenacity in the atmosphere of a long uninterrupted peace.

And, even materially speaking, it is not so clear that the more youthful of the parties would be the greater sufferer. The American commercial marine would probably be damaged, as it was in the war of 1812, to the extent of about 25 per cent.; portions of the seaboard might be plundered or laid waste, and the blood of millions might, a second time, be made to boil over the flames of a desecrated capitol. But, to more than balance such wholesale devastation—which, however, could be easily remedied, though not forgotten—how would England fare, and what would be her expiation? For every American dollar destroyed, she would forfeit, directly or indirectly, the fifth of a pound sterling; and whether her colonial possessions remained untouched or not by hostile foot, what would be her condition at home, even if safe from foreign aggression, with everything stagnant save the unbridled passions of thousands of workmen without work? Why, unless she could grow corn in her streets, and rake up cotton from the seashore, her parks, her halls, nay, her very firesides, would be invaded by a host of the naked, whom no tricks of office could cover, and of the starving, whom no honeyed words of statecraft send empty away.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PARIS. A "STATES"-MAN.

Reasons why England is opposed and France in favor of extending the Alliance against Russia.

The following somewhat remarkable article is from the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, professedly Anti-Russian. It will enable the reader to form a correct idea of the degree of sympathy felt for England in Austrian official circles. The article says:

"Since the beginning of the war the French diplomacy has been intent on extending the alliance formed against Russia. M. Drouyn de Lhuys attached far more importance to a great coalition against Russia than to any feats of arms which might be performed in the Crimea. That statesman therefore treated with the German, Scandinavian, Dutch, Spanish, and Sardinian Courts, and up to a certain point his endeavors to strengthen the coalition succeeded. But how is it that France has not been able to persuade any one of the larger European States to conclude a treaty of alliance with her? The true reason is, that England has only supported the efforts of France in a lukewarm way, or with ill-concealed repugnance. 'England wants mercenaries and foreign legions, but not alliances,' said a well-known French statesman in the month of August last. The alliance with Sardinia suited England, because that Government was willing to obey her behests; but such is not the case with Germany, Sweden, &c. It was not by the exertions of England that the treaty of Dec. 2, 1854, was concluded, and it certainly is still maintained in principle. The Eastern question is more particularly of importance to England in a naval point of view, and she is desirous that no other European affairs should be mixed up with it. She is willing to wage war to the knife against the Russian establishments in the Black Sea, but she is resolved not to enter into any continental engagements. As the force of circumstances has allied England to a Power possessing one of the most powerful and best armies in the world, the moral and even the material support of the other European States is not of such value as to induce her to make any great sacrifices to obtain it. In her alliance with France, England acts on the principle that it is wise never to lose sight of the fact that the friend of to-day may be an enemy to-morrow, and, therefore, whenever the French Government endeavors to secure a new member for the coalition, 'the British Cabinet displays suspicion, coldness and reserve, and if it takes one step forward, it does not fail to take two in the opposite direction.' In as far as the future freedom of the Black Sea is concerned, England is the more positive of the Western Powers. France is still inclined to listen to reasonable propositions, but England is desirous to continue the war until Kherson, Nicolaieff, Odessa, and every place in which a Russian vessel can find shelter shall have been destroyed. In continental matters, on the contrary, the British Government is extremely conservative. The grand phrases employed in some of the organs of the British press about Poland and the Nationalities are mere humbug, and are the tirades against Austria and Prussia; for Lord Palmerston is as little inclined as is Mr. Gladstone to increase the influence of France by means of an alliance with Germany. If England had really wished to secure the coöperation of the German Bund she might have had it. When Austria, in consequence of its intimate relations with France, concluded the treaty of alliance on the 2d of December, a British Minister rose in the House and declared that the time for paying subsidies was over, 'although Austria had never let fall a word about subsidies.' From what has already been said, it will be seen why France does not succeed in her attempts to form alliances with the larger European States. Gen. Canrobert has met with a brilliant reception, but we doubt whether he will succeed, 'as we miss the representative of Great Britain.'"

This article will enable your readers to form for themselves a correct idea of the degree of sympathy felt for England in Austrian official circles.

The New British Colonial Secretary.

The London *Times* says: "This department, unhappily vacated by the death of Sir William Molesworth, after being refused, as our readers know, by Lord Stanley, and after being also refused by Mr. Sidney Herbert, has been offered to Mr. Labouchere, and accepted by him. That the name of this gentleman should have been mentioned from the first day of the vacancy, and that the office should, nevertheless, have been offered meanwhile to at least two other statesmen, in opposition to the Government and to one another, is a fact that speaks for itself. Notwithstanding all that is said about liberality, fusion, comprehension and other large ideas, when the moment arrives they generally give way to the actual force of political connection, or "party," as we suppose it must be called. Lord Palmerston has fallen back on a trustworthy and competent man, who will transact the business of his department with regularity, and perhaps with dispatch. There cannot be very much to do in it, or at least there is not much that requires the anxious consideration of the chief, if we are to judge from the way in which the office has been knocked about for the last twelvemonth. Mr. Labouchere, we think, is the fifth Secretary within that brief period, nay, virtually the sixth, as Sir George Grey held the reins for Lord John Russell while he was away at Vienna. As there has been no very loud complaint as yet from the persons most interested in the colonies, none at least so loud as when one energetic mind was concentrated for several years on the government of the colonies, it may fairly be concluded that a respectable man of business will answer the purpose. We don't attempt to govern the colonies in the *old* sense of the word. We allow them to govern themselves, and it is only within a very limited range that there can arise any discrepancy between colonial and imperial legislation. The discrepancy, when it occurs, is commonly a case for lawyers, not for statesmen. Even on the very important question of colonial constitutions the only object is to find what really best suits the wishes and the wants of the colonists themselves, as we no longer aim to force upon them the model of the British Constitution, or any theoretical plan.

But, though the Colonies no longer want a master mind, or an inventive genius, or a splendid administrator, or a heaven-sent law-giver, perhaps it will be said that Lord Palmerston wants a little more ministerial eloquence in the Commons. How is it that all the *clever fellows*—all the men who can make speeches—are on the other side, or, to speak more correctly, on the other sides, of the House? We think the question is one for the clever fellows themselves to answer. So far as government is concerned, there happens to be no great call for eloquence just now. The only thing the nation cares about is the war, which is a matter not of rhetoric, or of exposition, but of fighting, backed, of course, by a good administration at home. The nation does not want hounding on to a war which it has undertaken itself with the utmost good will, and which it is prepared to carry on with the greatest perseverance. The ministerial defence is to come, not from the Treasury bench, but from the seat of war, in the laconic style of the electric telegraph.

Terrible Fire in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* says:

"The Manutention des Vivres de la Guerre, in which a great portion of the bread for the army in the East has been made, lies 300 or 400 yards beyond the end of the long gallery of machines of the Universal Exhibition, and is near the large waterworks of Chaillot and immense engine manufactory of Derosne et Cail. The fire broke out with extreme violence in the part of the building facing the Trocadero. This part was built in 1840, and formed a vast parallelogram, three stories high. In it were collected a quantity of wheat and flour; in it, also, were 14 or 16 pairs of millstones for grinding wheat, a steam engine for working an apparatus for facilitating grinding operations, various utensils, and some objects of equipment. The other part, which is older, having been constructed under the Ministry of Marshal Soult, in 1836, is situated to the east—that is, facing Paris; it is separated from the other pile of buildings by a sort of narrow lane, which is crossed by means of movable bridges. In it are made the bread and biscuit not only of the garrison of Paris, but that of the first military division. On the ground-floor of the old building, on the side nearest Paris is a post of firemen. As soon as the fire was perceived, messengers were dispatched to the Ecole Militaire and the barracks of the firemen for assistance; crowds of people also flocked to the scene of the disaster. The fire spread with such violence that at 7 o'clock all the building was in flames, in spite of the large quantity of water thrown by 15 or 20 engines. The Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior, M. Collet-Meygret, the Prefect of the Police, and the commander of the firemen also arrived. The flames ascended to the roofs of the second part of the Manutention and of the house on the opposite side, and [illegible] of water on the [illegible]. At 9 o'clock the fire was got under, but only the four walls of the building in which it commenced remained. Detachments of firemen and soldiers passed the night on the scene of the conflagration. The building is said to have cost 2,000,000f., and the machines and flour it contained are estimated to be worth an equal sum. In the course of the conflagration it is said that some persons were injured."

Riot in Constantinople.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The disturbance between French and Tunisian soldiers, to which I briefly referred in my last, appears to have commenced with a blow given by one of the latter to one of the former. It occurred near Seraglio Point, and the Tunisians are accused of having forced their way into the French Hospital and ill-treated the sick. Two French soldiers were killed in the encounter that took place, and others are said to be wounded and missing. Several Tunisians were wounded; about 100 of them have been put into prison, and there is talk of shooting some of them as an example. General Larchey, commanding here, is extremely indignant, and insists upon a severe example being made of the offenders. Whether this will be carried so far as a military execution remains to be seen, but there is no doubt of the necessity of inflicting such punishment as will effectually put a stop to these dangerous and sanguinary squabbles."

The War in Asia.

From the Constantinople (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

Yesterday a strong report prevailed here that the Russians had raised the siege of Kars, and, although this has not yet been confirmed to its fullest extent, there can scarcely be a doubt that it very shortly will be. A gentleman just arrived direct from Trebizond brings positive intelligence that the Russians were sending away their heavy artillery and striking their tents, and that the blockade was very slack—in short, that they were on the eve of departure. Everybody who comes down here from Kars speaks of the affair of the 29th of September with enthusiasm, and as one of the most brilliant actions of this war. Certainly there has been no action, hardly excepting that of the Tchernaya, where the enemy suffered so heavily at such small loss to our side. 5,000 hungry half-clad Turks, headed by half a dozen Englishmen, drove back and utterly defeated thrice their number. True, it was not a regular battle in the open field, and, had it been, the Turks, with such heavy odds against them, must surely have been routed; but, as a defence, it was a splendid action of war. Expectation runs high here as to the rewards that the English Government will bestow on General Williams and the officers assisting him; and certainly such services as they have rendered, under most difficult circumstances, and with inadequate means, should be richly recompensed, to encourage others to similar achievements.

The Czar at Odessa.

At the recent visit of the Czar to the Cathedral of Odessa, the following remarks were addressed to His Majesty by the Archbishop:

"Pious Sovereign, thou hast scarcely put on the crown of thy ancestors when it has pleased Providence to surround it with thorns. Our bodily eyes are not accustomed to see such an ornament sparkle on the head of kings, but the eyes of faith see in it, with piety and respect, a souvenir of the crown of Christ. Has it not been, in fact, such crowns that the most pious kings and princes have worn since David, Jehosaphat, Constantine, Vladimir, the Great, until Dimitri, our hero of the Don, and finally thy patron, Alexander Nevsky?

"'Have courage, and let not thy soul become weak at the sight of these smoking brands,' said the Prophet to the warrior king Akaz, when the two kingdoms of Israel and Assyria united against him in an unjust war. How closely do these words of the prophet apply to us and our enemies! This unhappy France! Is she not, in truth, the brand which for half a century has carried fire throughout the entire world? And the proud, but to-day abased and jeopardized Britain! What is she, if not the other brand, which, after being extinguished for two centuries, recommences to smoke in the midst of a yawning gulf? And we also will say with the Prophet, 'Let not thy soul grow weak at the sight of these two smoking brands before us.' As a sign from the Most High the winds abate, and the rain falls to fertilize our fields. These brands depart, and Russia, protected by God, recovers itself for the joy of her chief and for the well-being even of her own enemies.

"Enter, then, O pious Sovereign, the temple where thy august father lately came in the depth of the night to raise towards Heaven his thanks for having escaped the tempest and shipwreck. Enter, and in thy turn raise with us thy prayers to the King of Kings for the cessation of the tempest which now rages both upon sea and land. May Heaven grant that this temple may again see thee kneeling before God, but then only to render acknowledgments and to give thanks. Amen."

Dr. Davega.

The Liverpool *Post* says of Dr. Davega, who lately arrived in this country from the Russian camp:

"The Doctor is fond of the sea, and as a natural consequence, can spin a long yarn. Sometime ago he was in Liverpool in search of professional employment; and Messrs. Guion & Co. availed themselves of his services as surgeon to the transport ship the *Universe*, on the voyage to Balaklava. Like all Americans, the Doctor knew his business, and, as a surgeon, he gave satisfaction to owners, crew, and passengers. How he got into Sebastopol is not known, and therefore doubted. On his return to Liverpool he gave a deplorable account of the condition of the Russian army; but, this view not being acceptable in New-York, he changed his colors, and 'laid it on thick' in another light."

Horrible Attempt at Murder.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, of Dec. 3, contains the particulars of a dreadful attempt at murder, which occurred on the 1st inst., near Allegheny City:

"On Saturday afternoon last, a negro called upon Mr. John Marter, farmer, residing in the rear of Mount Emmett, immediately north of Allegheny City, and requested permission to take a few apples which were lying under the trees in the orchard. The request was complied with, and the negro, after procuring as many as he desired, left the premises.

Some time after dark on Saturday night Mr. Marter heard a noise in the vicinity of the stable, and repaired there for the purpose of ascertaining the occasion of it. He had been in there just a sufficient time to observe a lot of apples which lay in a heap on the floor, when the negro who had called upon him in the afternoon, and who was secreted in the stable, jumped toward him, and ere he could offer any resistance, inflicted two very dangerous wounds on his person with a knife, one on the breast and another in the lower part of the abdomen, after which he ran off.

Marter placed his hands over the wounds, and managed to walk to his dwelling, a short distance off, where he arrived bleeding and faint. He was placed in bed, and Dr. [illegible] sent for, who soon arrived and dressed his injuries. The Doctor pronounces the wounds of a very dangerous character, and fears they will prove fatal.

A search was at once instituted which led to the arrest of the negro, who it is believed, by the Police, is an old offender. Numerous keys, knives, and other suspicious articles were found on his person.

The last advices represent Marter's recovery as impossible."

Deserter Shot.

From the Platteville (Wis.) American.

We learn that on Wednesday last a party of seven, who had deserted from the 10th Regiment United States Army, at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and had gone thence toward the "Pocket," in the neighborhood of which they had exchanged their uniforms for citizens dress, and had hired a team to bring them in this direction, were overtaken a short distance north of Lancaster by a Lieutenant. On recognizing him, they left their wagons and exclaimed, "We are your prisoners." He ordered them to halt, and the report is that the command and the firing of his revolver were simultaneous. He shot one of the deserters in the back of the head, killing him instantly. The other deserters then surrendered and the party proceeded to Lancaster. The lieutenant was there examined and committed to jail. At last accounts the deserters were at large. Three officers passed through here Thursday in pursuit of them; $30 reward is offered for each.

More Marine Disasters on Lake Michigan.

The Milwaukee *American* says: The schooner *Hope*, owned by Bruce & Wells, of Buffalo, and loaded with wheat from this port by Sanderson, went ashore on Wednesday of last week at Beaver Island Harbor, and is a total wreck of vessel and cargo. The cargo was insured for $16,500. The schooner *Crescent* is ashore at the North Fox, below the Manitou Islands. She is loaded with about 400 tons of merchandise, which is mostly insured in the Ætna and Hartford Insurance Companies, and which the crew were engaged in taking out. Capt. Faye, of the *Crescent*, states that the schooner is sunk on a rocky bottom, and thinks she is a total loss. The *Crescent* was owned by E. [illegible], of Chicago, and was purchased this Spring for $3,000. She was insured in the Chicago Mutual for $4,000. The propeller *Nile* was considerably damaged in her upper works, and some of her deck load of flour stove, in the same gale. She however went on down without difficulty.

State Department.

The President has recognized [illegible] Charles Alphonse [illegible] de [illegible] to be Consul of France at Philadelphia, and Jules [illegible] to be Consul of France at Boston.

The officers and employes of the Boston and Worcester Railroad had a good time together at Boston on Tuesday evening. A gold watch was presented to Mr. M. [illegible], one of the engineers, and *four hundred and twenty-five dollars* were distributed to the married men among the employes of the road.

THE MURDER HALL TRIAL.

Trial of James Baker for the Murder of William Poole.

THIRTEENTH DAY—THE PRISONER.

Testimony on the Character of Poole and Baker.

The Difference between a Fighter and a Pugilist.

NINTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

The day was occupied in further testimony in relation to the character of Poole and Baker.

The first witness called was

Stephen A. Cornell—I am a builder; I have been a member of Congress; I know James Baker; I have known him for twelve or fourteen years; I have seen him almost every day; I have seen him after the affray at Stanwix Hall; so far as they immediately succeeded that affray, I have thought that his character was that of a peaceable man; I have known Poole; I have seen him; I have seen him in the Bowery; I have seen him in the Tombs; I have seen him in the Court-room

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for Single Copies. Twenty-five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, six cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], as a medium for business and general [illegible] surpassed by any City journal. [illegible] Cash in Advance.

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D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., are agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued This Morning, in ample season for the [illegible] steamship *George Law*. It will contain the proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, [illegible]. Agents will please send in their orders [illegible].

Congress.

The House of Representatives, it will be seen, makes no progress towards an organization. The twenty-first ballot for Speaker finds them no nearer a choice than the first. This delay, in face of the fact that the Anti-Administration Party have a clear majority, is ominous of anything but concord and harmony of action hereafter. Personal preferences are all that [illegible] them in choosing a Speaker. If the [illegible] are so obstinate in adhering to those preferences, what reason have we to hope that they will be less so when questions of principle shall arise?

From Europe.

By the *St. Louis* from Havre and Southampton we have received London papers to the 21st ult. The intelligence that she brings has been altogether anticipated by the arrival of the *America*, whose news, of three days' later date, was telegraphed from Halifax, and published in yesterday's issue. We find but little interesting [illegible] in our foreign files. An article from the London *Times* on the alleged difficulty between the United States and England will attract attention. A most destructive fire had occurred in Paris, by which an immense amount of provisions, destined for the Crimea, and valued at over two millions of francs, was totally destroyed.

The *America's* mails reached the City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find little in our foreign files beyond the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax. Such extracts as the lateness of the hour has permitted us to give will be found in another place.

The Irish Escapade.

The Irish Convention, which has been in session at the Astor House for two or three days past, closed its labors yesterday. Besides complaining of the DAILY TIMES for reporting portions of its proceedings, which it designed to keep secret, it did little beyond the adoption of an Address and Resolutions, which will be found at length in another part of this sheet. These documents are evidently to be regarded as embracing an authentic statement of the design and scope of the movement.

The Convention was composed of Irishmen who have become citizens of the United States. Its object is declared to be to aid Ireland in the achievement of her independence. And yet it will be noted that the most important part of the Address is an earnest exhortation to the People of Ireland to make the attempt,—followed by an elaborate argument to show that they,—the People of Ireland aforesaid,—*must* be in favor of independence, and must be willing,—all appearances to the contrary notwithstanding,—to receive aid in the endeavor to achieve it, from Irishmen in the United States.

The London *Times*, we trust, will be tranquilized by the assurances contained in this Document. The Irish in America, it will be seen, have no thought of *invading* Great Britain. They only intend to go to the help of the Irish in Ireland, after the latter shall have raised the standard of rebellion, and done something to show that they mean to stand by it;—and their first task is, to persuade the Irish in Ireland to take that trifling preliminary step.

And it is the *necessity* of this exhortation which makes the whole movement ridiculous. If Ireland were in arms, and her people resolute and united in the effort to throw off English rule, it would be natural and proper that Irishmen in this country, laying aside their American citizenship, should go to their help. But if they must first rouse the Irish to rebellion by [illegible] and rhetoric, the whole thing becomes a farce. The truth is, the people of Ireland have no thought of rebellion. The great body of them never had any heart for it. They have been stirred up to rebellious demonstrations now and then by ambitious and eloquent leaders; but they have never shown any willingness to encounter the sufferings of civil war, for the sake of independence. And never were they less disposed to do so than now. Their leaders have disappeared. They are either dead or exiled, and have ceased to stir up the Irish to useless and mischievous mutiny. So far as we can judge from appearances, they are not deeply regretted. The people seem to be much more peaceable, prosperous and happy without them than with them. They have never been in better condition than they seem to be at present. We hear nothing of rebellion, nothing of starvation, and very little of crime among them. They seem to have discovered that it is possible to be happy, even under British rule, and that the chance of being so is better than the certain evils that follow an attempt to throw it off. We see no reason to doubt the truth of the statements that have reached us, that an army, sailing for Ireland for the purpose of freeing it from the English Government, would find its first enemy among the Irish themselves.

The Irish in America can spend their time and energies to much better advantage than in the vain attempt to drive their brethren at home into a renewal of those rash and bloody rebellions from which they have suffered so much already. Let them remember that they are now Americans; that their first duties are to this, their adopted country;—and that they are not acting the part of good citizens in striving to arouse among us the hatreds which made them exiles, and to avenge here the wrongs they may have suffered at home.

England and America.

We had supposed that the senseless panic created in London by the terrific articles in the *Times* in relation to this country, and the assumed hostile intentions of our Government and people, had entirely subsided, and that the utter groundlessness of the rumors put in circulation by our English namesake was acknowledged. But it seems that the *Times* still rolls its pet absurdity, like a sweet morsel, *under its tongue, and though it no longer* accuses our people of a design to invade Ireland, or to fit out privateers with Russian commissions to intercept British mail steamers, yet it still persists that our Government is insulting England, and attempting to create a prejudice against her as a mere electioneering trick to secure the renomination and election of President PIERCE.

We should be at a loss to know how our contemporary across the Atlantic had contrived to learn a fact which nobody had discovered here, had it not stated that the *New-York Herald* furnished the information. *The Times* should now and then take a look at some other American newspaper, if it wishes to learn the true state of popular feeling in this country. But finding in one of the escapades of a paper which is notoriously waging a personal warfare against the President and his Cabinet, an accusation pointed at the Attorney-General, the *Times* assumes that it is as true as Gospel; and, taking it for a text, continues its outpourings of eloquent anger against our Government.

Let President PIERCE's Administration be guilty of what offences it may, nobody but the *Herald* has dreamed of accusing either of its members of a disposition to make a war with England, or even to appear to be anxious for anything of the kind. We can hardly believe that the *Times* has been deceived, but chooses to offer as an apology for its own mistake, a squib which it finds in the columns of an American paper.

When the *Times* speaks of "the threatening and insulting tone adopted by the Government of the United States, in their recent communications with England," it is very strange that, instead of giving some evidence that such a tone had ever been adopted, it merely infers that such has been the case from a paragraph in the *Herald*.

There is one part of the *Times'* article which *contains too much truth*, and we commend the following extract to the consideration of those who will perfectly understand it and feel its force and truthfulness:

"America is a great Alsatia, in which political refugees and criminals guilty of less honorable offences find shelter and welcome. By the singularity of her law of naturalization, the man who entered her territory as a refugee may, in two or three years, aspire to the dignity of a citizen or a legislator. Were the English law similar to that of the States, M. VICTOR HUGO might now be contesting with Sir CHARLES NAPIER the representation of Southwark, and Citizen PYAT aspiring to become the colleague of Mr. HAYTER for the borough of Wells. Thus it comes to pass that adventurers of every description—French Socialists and Jacobins, Italian Red Republicans, Hungarians *and Poles, driven into frantic hatred of all* Government by Austrian or Russian tyranny—refugees from every country in Europe, and adventurers, pirates and filibusters from every country in the world, and last, though not least, our own *United Irishmen—all find themselves received* into the governing class, and treated as if they possessed sympathy for the interests, and an honest wish for the dignity and prosperity of the great Republic. But in the votes that they give, the *speeches they deliver, and the parties they* form, these men are really thinking, not of the country they have adopted, but of the land they have left—*not how to benefit their friends in America, but how to avenge themselves on their enemies in Europe.*"

A True Word from Louis Napoleon.

No one can deny to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. the talent of writing and speaking with remarkable force and precision. His communications to the public are models of clear and terse expression. Whatever he has to say, he says in the fewest and most appropriate words, and leaves no room for misapprehension. Whether we believe in his sincerity or not, we cannot be mistaken as to what he wishes to be understood as his sentiments.

Nothing could be better than his remark, in his speech on the closing of the Crystal Palace, on the power of public opinion. Alluding to peace, he says:

"But peace, to be durable, should clearly resolve the question in which the war originated. In short, Europe must, herself, decide, for without the force of general opinion, the struggle between the great Powers threatens to be prolonged. But, on the contrary, if Europe shall decide who is wrong, or who is right, it will be a great step towards a solution. As to the present epoch of civilization, the success of the armies, brilliant as they are, are but transitory; *it is, in fact, public opinion which gains the last victory.*"

Very well said, and most truly. But how is the public opinion of Europe to be expressed? There is no such thing as public opinion in France, nor in Austria,—or at least, if there is a public opinion, there is no channel through which it can make itself known; there is no Press, and public meetings for the expression of free opinions are not tolerated. But, still, it is, as the Emperor says, public opinion that wins the last battle. If the public opinion of Europe is in favor of the present war, we do not know it. When the war commenced, public sentiment in England, which had been created by false representations, and a misconception of the purposes of the war, was undoubtedly in favor of it; but, judging from what we now read in the English papers, it is doubtful whether public opinion would now sustain it. There appears to be a decided change in the popular sentiment, and public opinion appears to lean to the idea that the game is hardly worth the candle. Taxes are growing insupportably heavy, and bread most uncomfortably dear, in consequence of the war.

Probably what the Emperor meant by a declaration of public opinion was a declaration by the Ruling Powers;—Kings and Ministers are the only public that he will be likely to appeal to, and it is natural enough that he should be desirous of a declaration from them in his favor. If he cannot make them his allies, he wishes to make them his accomplices, as he has done in the case of England.

Our Criminal Courts.

The Legislature, at its last session, appointed a Committee to inquire into the proceedings of our Criminal Courts, and the general mode of administering Justice in our City. This Committee has commenced its labors, and our sheet this morning contains a full report of the testimony taken by them yesterday. It related mainly to the manner in which complaints are prosecuted, before Police Justices,—and commences a revelation of the infamous villainy that is constantly practiced in connection with them. Gentlemen who either are, *or have been*, Magistrates, testify to practices that have come within their knowledge, of the most outrageous injustice. Persons arrested are not allowed to employ their own counsel, but are compelled by the officers to take lawyers whom they may send, and from whom they receive large pay for this service. These lawyers and the officers are frequently in conspiracy together, to fleece the unfortunate prisoner who falls into their hands of whatever money he may happen to have. Men hang about the Halls of Justice, worth nothing, but ready for pay to swear to the possession of thousands, and to go bail for offenders under arrest. Police officers levy black mail upon houses of prostitution, on the condition of not entering complaints against them. And street girls are frequently arrested for the sole purpose of forcing them to give up all the money they have, as the price of their release.

These are some of the practices connected with our administration of justice, developed in a single day's investigations of this Committee. Their existence has long been known, and denounced over and over again by the Press,—but without effect. No effort seems to have been made in any quarter to arrest them. We have never heard of a solitary attempt to punish any man for participation in them, though the facts are notorious and universally known.

We trust that the evidence which this Committee may elicit, in reference to these corrupt and infamous practices, will be made the basis for some stringent and efficient legislation upon the subject. And we hope the Committee will make the inquiry as thorough as possible. They will have no lack of material, for, according to recent developments, it would seem that our whole municipal system is utterly rotten and corrupt. During the present year six members of the Common Council have been indicted by the Grand Jury, the City Judge has been tried on an indictment for taking bribes, and the Chief of Police has been declared, by a majority of the Board of Aldermen, legally incompetent for his place.

The Know-Nothing Nomination.

The Know-Nothings, at their National Council, held in June last at Philadelphia, fixed upon the 22d of February next as the day for nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The President of the National Council, E. B. BARTLETT, at the written request of five Delegates representing five State Councils, as is required by the *Constitution*, has summoned a special meeting of the National Council, to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th of February,—four days before the meeting of the *nominating Convention*,—"for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it."

What this business will be is, of course, matter *of conjecture. It is supposed, however,* that the object of the meeting is to *postpone* the nomination of a Presidential Candidate. On many accounts it is undesirable to have a nomination made at so early a day. It has been found inexpedient to expose a candidate to attack for so long a time before the election. And the opinion is entertained very widely among members of the Order, that it will be unwise to put their candidate before the people three or four months in advance of the other parties, as it will submit him needlessly and injuriously to their united assaults. Others, friends of particular candidates, think they will gain strength by delay. The National Council is the only body that has authority to postpone the meeting of the Convention: and it is not at all unlikely, therefore, that the special meeting called for the 18th of February is to be held for that purpose.

It is not easy to conjecture yet, with any certainty, who is likely to be their candidate. Some months ago Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, was a favorite with many of the Western members, but of late his name is less frequently mentioned. SAM HOUSTON, who a year ago was the most prominent of their candidates, seems to have been dropped entirely. In this State a very active canvass is going on between GEORGE LAW and the friends of Mr. FILLMORE. The latter have been inclined to rely upon Mr. FILLMORE's character and position,—upon the nationality of his late Administration, and the general conviction that his nomination would be eminently acceptable at the South, for success. They have made comparatively little effort to secure the election of delegates. But they are beginning to be a little alarmed at the activity and ubiquity of GEORGE LAW's emissaries, whom they meet in every part of the State, and who are determined, if labor and money can accomplish it, to secure a majority of the delegates from this State for their employer.

The division in the Know-Nothing Party between FILLMORE and LAW is gradually coming to light through its newspaper organs. The Albany *Register* has an elaborate, roundabout article discussing the *kind of man* that is needed for a candidate,—in which occurs the following:

"No intelligent observer can fail to see, in the signs of the times, that the tendency of parties is towards the selection, for the highest offices of the Government, of practical, solid men, who have become *distinguished for their business capacity*, and who are connected with the millions by their labor in aid of the material progress of the country. * * There is more intellect, more mind in this country to-day, than there ever was before at any period of our Government. But its direction is changed. It is turned towards the practical affairs, the business, the actualities of life. The intellect of the country is engaged in the material progress of the world. It is *building ocean steamers, fast-sailing ships*."

Of course there is no mistaking the bearing of such language. It means simply GEORGE LAW; and so the Buffalo *Commercial* understands it, and responds by the following pertinent query:

"Is it true then, in point of fact, that the American Party have given any clear indications that they prefer for public office men who have studied the ledger more than the laws; who are more familiar with *dock-yards* than with diplomacy; who know more of *ocean steamships* than of *foreign politics*; who are more conversant with fast-sailing ships than with cabinet secrets; who can make *large trades in muskets*, but cannot write a tolerable message—men, in short, who know a great deal more of steam than of statesmanship? We can judge of the Party only by its acts; and the only political act in which all alike participate, is the important one of voting. Through the ballot-box, the American masses have spoken twice in this State, and once or twice each in a large portion of the other States. We have watched these elections with lively interest, and have practiced reasonable diligence in trying to gain correct information relative to the character and qualifications of the candidates voted for. But we have seen nothing which can be interpreted into a preference for such men as the *Register* now advocates. We will put it even more strongly. We have seen nothing which can, by any possibility, be tortured into an expression of such a preference."

So far as we can judge at present, Mr. LAW may obtain a majority of delegates from this State. But, we doubt whether his strength will be as great in other States. As it is mainly factitious,—the result of diligent and rather expensive effort,—it is scarcely possible that it should in other States be as great as it is in this. It is true that Mr. LAW's energy is very great, and his purse very long;—but both have their limits, and a very large field is to be worked over, in order to compass a Presidential nomination by such means alone.

As things stand now, therefore, we think Mr. FILLMORE has by far the best chance of being the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency.

The Chief of Police.

Mr. MATSELL last evening addressed a letter to the Board of Aldermen, which will be found on our sixth page, protesting against the action of that Board in declaring his office vacant, as illegal, and declaring his readiness to disprove the charge of alienage made against him, whenever called upon by the proper authority to do so. He now states that his father was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he himself was born in this City.

Academy of Music.

"*Lucrezia Borgia*" will be produced here to-night with Mlle. DIDIEE as the *Orsini*. It is said to be one of her best characters. The cast in other respects is as strong as the Academy can make it, and that is saying everything.

There is we are happy to say a slight improvement in the houses, but they are still discreditably slim.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE SING SING PRISON.

Loss About $80,000.

SING SING, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1855.

About 6 o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in one of the buildings attached to the State Prison at this place.

It originated in the State Shop, where the clothing of the Prison is manufactured, and where the wearing apparel of the prisoners is stored.

Before it could be subdued, the fire spread to the hat shop, and soon swept through the entire range of the south wing, a two-story stone building, and a one-story building running at right angles with the south wing. These shops were occupied by CHARLES WATSON, who employed about sixty convicts in the manufacture of hats. It was filled with *the most beautiful and complicated machinery*, and a large stock of wool accumulated for the Winter's supply. Mr. WATSON's loss is estimated at full $40,000, but whether insured or not could not be ascertained. Within a late period the property was insured for about two-thirds its value.

The property in the State Shop, and which is destroyed, will not probably exceed $5,000 in value. It was principally the accumulated trash of years, especially the machinery used in the manufacture of the clothing.

The shops destroyed it will cost the State $25,000 to replace. The walls of the main wing are still standing, and may be rebuilt upon.

The destruction of all this property was accomplished within two hours—the fire exceeding in brilliancy anything before witnessed in the locality of the Prison. During the fire the steam-whistle of the boiler in the hat shop played a shrill overture to the crackling flames.

When the express train passed through the prison grounds, it was feared that the new building, erected for the use of the stone contractors, would also be destroyed. It is filled with new and valuable machinery, which has been in use but a few days. If that is destroyed the loss will be increased at least $80,000.

The origin of the fire is not known. When first discovered it was burning in the vicinity of the stove in the State Shop.

It is surmised that it was the work of an incendiary, and fired for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the escape of some of the convicts.

This is the fifth fire that has occurred at this Institution, and probably the most destructive of any. The last fire destroyed an extensive range of shops in the centre of the yard. Of course, every fire gives opportunity for improved construction and arrangement of the buildings. It needs one or two more fires to clear up the yards as they should be, and to permit such an arrangement of the shops as will prove most advantageous to the institution.

During the fire a number of the convicts were taken from the cells, and good service they rendered, in subduing the flames. But to the energy and faithfulness of the firemen of the village, is the State indebted for the preservation of the Storehouse, Agent's dwelling, and probably the principal Prison.

Among the articles destroyed in the State Shop was the shower-bath, wherewith refractory convicts are punished. The destruction of this apparatus being ascertained by one of the convicts, the fact was speedily communicated to his fellow-prisoners, who set up a joyful shout thereat, which could be heard loud above the roar of the flames. Evidently the loss of the State's inanimate machinery was not much lamented by the animated State property on the corridors of the lock-up.

LEO.

American Institute.

A regular meeting of the Institute was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 359 Broadway. Dr. REESE, the Vice-President, in the Chair. More than one hundred gentlemen were elected members. Hon. LUTHER R. MARSH, the orator of the late Fair, and HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., were elected honorary members.

The business next in order was the consideration of a Report from the Trustees of the Institute, to whom had been referred the subject of the purchase of the Crystal Palace. The Chair, on behalf of the Trustees, stated that the Committee originally appointed to confer with the owners of the above property, had held an interview with JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., Receiver of the Palace, but were unable to arrive at any definite understanding on the subject.

The occasion of the Committee failing of success, was their being limited to an offer of [illegible], which was a sum less than could possibly be entertained by the selling party. Subsequently the Trustees of the Institute were empowered to [illegible] negotiations, as the initiative towards an ultimate purchase. The Trustees accordingly held a conference with the receiver and his coadjutors, and ascertained that mortgages were held against the Palace property to the amount of $125,000. Mr. P. T. BARNUM being interested to the extent of $40,000, and Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., representing $70,000. The Trustees found it impossible, therefore, to close the bargain for a sum less than the aggregate amount of the mortgages.

The Palace with its contents—including KISS' Amazon, valued at $10,000, and a valuable cabinet of minerals and other natural curiosities—and the lease of the ground to 1st of May, 1858, could be purchased for that sum. The Trustees therefore recommend that a subscription be set on foot for the purpose of raising an amount not less than $40,000, to assist in the purchase, as their present resources are altogether insufficient for that purpose. The Chair further stated that the Trustees had secured a refusal of the property until the 1st of January next, and also obtained the privilege of opening the doors of the Palace for the reception of visitors at any time previous, on condition of paying over one-half of the receipts to the party now in possession of the property.

An additional consideration was the procuring from the Legislature the passage of an act authorizing the City authorities to give to the Institute a long or perpetual lease of the ground on which the Palace stands. For the purpose of affording time for this object, a further grace of thirty, or sixty days if necessary, had been accorded by the opposite party. The Chair then read a circular, which is designed to be sent to the friends of the Institute at home and abroad.

Mr. L. LIVINGSTON offered the following resolution as supplemental to the circular of December 1:

Resolved, That in case the American Institute shall purchase the Crystal Palace, whoever shall make a donation of $1,000 or upwards, to the Institute to aid them in such purchase, shall have the right at the time of making such donation, to designate an object for which a gold medal shall be awarded by the Institute at every annual Fair to be held by them thereafter; and said Institute hereby obligate themselves on receiving such donation to award at every annual fair thereafter, a gold medal in accordance with such designation, and such gold medal to be awarded by the Institute in the name of the person making such donation.

The circular and resolution were adopted, and the trustees directed to continue negotiations for the purchase of the Palace.

From the report of the Finance Committee of the Institute, it appears that the gross receipts of the late Fair were $37,000; and the sum of $7,000 now remaining in the hands of the Committee, was directed to be paid into the treasury.

After the transaction of some less important business, the meeting adjourned.

The St. Nicholas Society's Annual Dinner.

The Sons of St. Nicholas had a jolly time at DELMONICO's last night. That most excellent of hosts served up a rare dinner, after such a style as most rejoices the heart of St. Jonathan. The old Dutchmen tried hard to be Dutchy, and while they smoked their long pipes and cracked their Pass eggs, and admired the gilded cock, that pointed East as of old, and saw the cocked hat on their skipper's head, it was not a difficult task. But every five minutes the Yankee would crop out. In spite of himself, he would be found beating time to the march of the age. Even President DE PEYSTER said their motto was *progress*—and JOHN VAN BUREN, the veriest Dutchman of the crowd, though he leaned back occasionally and took it easy, was most of the time wandering about like an embodied "spirit of the age"—anything else than a quiet representative of the sainted and well-breeched Nicholas. The heaviest of the eating was over by 8 o'clock, and then the smoking and speaking began—Dr. JOHNSON first having returned thanks for the fine dinner—and the tobacco, though nothing was said of that. The President read the toasts, which ran as follows:

1. *St. Nicholas.*
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The Governor of New-York State.*
4. *New-Amsterdam.*—To which Rev. Dr. VINTON responded in a capital speech.
5. *The Army and Navy.*—To which Col. SWORDS answered modestly and handsomely.
6. *Fatherland.*
7. *The Memory of Hendrick Hudson.*—COLUMBUS found the oyster, HUDSON picked out the pearl.
8. *The Union of States and the Union of Blood.*—To which Rev. Dr. VERMILYE admirably responded.

Next the sister Societies were remembered—for which the Presidents of St. George's, St. David's, St. Andrew's, the German and the New-England replied, none dully, and some with admirable spirit. Other brief addresses were delivered by Ex-President DUER, (of Columbia College;) Hon. JOHN A. KING, Dr. BEALES, (Ex-President of St. George's,) and JOHN D. VAN BUREN. This latter gentleman, after a most amusing speech, gave the health of the Stewards.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Chairman, answered in his pleasantest style. He treated of the crushing labors of the Stewards in providing for the inner man of the Society. Three of the Society had crossed the Ocean *seeking some new light* for, or a new dish for, its edification. Their intellectual labors in getting up the list of toasts he described as no less Herculean. But they had faced the music, put their shoulder to the wheel, invoked Hercules and survived. He alluded in feeling terms to the inconvenience he had been put to by his friend JOHN D. VAN BUREN, whose *name so nearly resembled his. He had been mortified* and badly worried at times on his account. *That gentleman* had had the bad taste to prophecy just before election that we should carry the State by 50,000 majority, and wherever he went he was called on to show where the 50,000 were. All he could do was to say, "You mistake your man, Sir—it was JOHN D. VAN BUREN who promised so wildly." But who is this JOHN D. VAN BUREN? they ask. 'Why, JOHN DAVID VAN BUREN,' I reply; and I say here to that DAVID as JO-NATHAN of old said to his friend DAVID, 'Thou are the man.' But he had read in the TIMES how his friend JOHN D. VAN BUREN had lost $5,000 on the Election—and in his deepest heart he pitied him, certainly."

JOHN then quietly scored some sons of St. Nicholas, who had so far forgotten their allegiance as to accept offices under the Government, as if private station in St. Nicholas were not more dignified than any office out of its borders! CISCO, and FOWLER, and BROADHEAD had sinned in this way—but he was willing to smoke with them yet, remembering how the times had degenerated. Another member, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, had been tempted to become Vice-President of the country. It was a great question for Mr. SCHELL to consider, whether he should consent to be Vice-President or not. In this honest, homely Dutch style, Mr. V. B. talked on for some time, giving frequent convulsions to his hearers.

A letter from Ex-President VAN BUREN was read, and the health of Mr. DELMONICO drank, and the hope that if not now a Dutchman, he would some day grow to be one, was expressed with a will. Whereupon about midnight most of the company went their way homeward.

It is the wish always of St. Nicholas that the Society's dinner should not be reported until about two months afterward in some slow monthly. Out of respect to this hereditary desire we sent no reporter, and have refrained from saying more than just enough to give the curious a clue to the evening's fun. Indeed, in the spirit of the requisition, we have omitted to say what would have been perfectly true, that the very best speech of the evening was made by the President before the pipes were lighted.

The following are the new officers of the Society:

President—J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

Vice Presidents—Hamilton Fish, Jas. J. Roosevelt, John Romeyn Brodhead, Gerrit G. Van Wagenen.

Managers—W. J. Van Wagenen, Jas. H. Kip, Jacob Anthony, Aug. Schell, Cornelius Oakley, James Manley, Frederic De Peyster, John Alstyne, S. L. H. Ward, John J. Cisco, Benj. H. Field, Wm. Dumont.

Secretary—Chas. E. Swords. [illegible]

Treasurer—Wm. H. Johnson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Branam's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

[illegible] of the world.
Ask Mrs. Hayes, of Brooklyn; Mr. [illegible] in the Bowery; Mr. Lamoutin, in Sixth-av.; A. B. [illegible] & Co., Newark; or BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, Corner of Duane-st., General Agents for New-York. We have Certificates which will surprise you.

NATIVE WINES.—PARKS' CELEBRATED SPARKLING CATAWBA, constantly on hand, by the bottle, case or dozen. PARKS' STILL CATAWBA, warranted only the pure Juice of the Grape.
BARNES & PARK, Broadway cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.
Sold by all principal dealers in and surrounding New-York.
PARKS' SPARKLING CATAWBA is more rich and fruity than the French Champagne. The French Horticultural Society, of Paris, writes [illegible] of the American Institute, "That the results of an impartial trial of the Catawba Wines [illegible] to convince the most incredulous of the superiority of American Wines."

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:
[illegible]
Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st. [illegible]
GENTLEMEN: On the 19th inst. my [illegible] with my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of [illegible] seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in one WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine [illegible] those here who witnessed it, to find [illegible] even scorched. This severe test [illegible] vicinity of the superiority of your [illegible] PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of [illegible] you. I shall be in New-York in [illegible] another. Very respectfully, DANIEL [illegible]

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend [illegible] confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been viewed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original [illegible] marks (as it came from the [illegible]) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole [illegible] and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S [illegible] Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with [illegible] WILDER'S Patent Salamander [illegible]
S. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MAchines of the most improved style [illegible] on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, [illegible] ker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines as received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS [illegible] variety, both for amusement and [illegible] selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, in order to clear off our immense stock preparatory to [illegible] business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China [illegible] Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME [illegible] of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer will be made during the Holidays for the [illegible] of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find Gaiter and Button Boots, from [illegible] Slipper Ties, Buskins, and Toilet Slips, from [illegible] India Rubber Shoes in great variety, with boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'s, No. 134 Canal-st.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

A Marvelous Ague Remedy in a Public Benefaction.—See what the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Missouri says of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or Antidote to Malaria:
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16, 1855.
Having noticed the certificate of chemical analysis given by the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New-York City, in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, that it contained neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, or Strychnine, and having received numerous applications for it, I was induced to send to Mr. RHODES for the medicine. Since then I have disposed of a large quantity, mostly to residents of this City, who have invariably been cured by it, and to whom I can refer. I am, therefore, satisfied in recommending it to the public [illegible] represents. EDWARD S. WHEATON.
A. P. CLARK, No. 10 John-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent, and for sale by all druggists.
JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

A CARD.
Mr. F. G. Crosby would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and Brooklyn that he may be found at No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., where he will be happy to serve them with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in great variety, made of the best material by superior workmen, at [illegible] He flatters himself that his long-established [illegible] manufacturing good, handsome and cheap shoes, will ensure to him a very liberal amount of patronage. Every variety of ladies' shoes made to order, with dispatch.

Consumption [illegible] Rushton's Cod Liver Oil [illegible] body, which increases in vigor, and [illegible] All physicians prescribe it. Try it, and be particular to obtain FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S, and no other. His stores are only at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and at No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of its astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

Acoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

Chemical Lectures.—Dr. [illegible] would respectfully announce that he will deliver four lectures on the imponderable forces—*Light*, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism—in the Chemical Lecture Room of the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near Broadway, on the evenings of SATURDAY, Dec. 8; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12; SATURDAY, Dec. 15; and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. The lectures will be illustrated with experiments. Tickets for the Course, $1; single admission, 25 cents; to be obtained at Messrs. [illegible] No. 378 Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO.'S, No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway; and at the Medical College, on East 13th-st.

Scales.—A public test of the great RAILROAD TRACK SCALE, which was exhibited during the late Fair of the American Institute, will be made, in the Crystal Palace on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Scientific men, and those interested in Canals, Railroads, &c., as well as the public generally are invited to attend.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, toilet powders, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to [illegible] For sale by RUFUS R. McNABB & CO., [illegible] No. 122 Broadway.

New-York City Water Cure.—Corner [illegible] and 20th-st. Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms for patients—$8 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California, &c., per United States steamer George Law, will close at this Office on FRIDAY, the 7th day of Dec., at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] ... about 14 miles from New-London ... [illegible] ... the graceful Miss H. ... [illegible] ... in which we live. D.W.

[illegible] Association.—The first lecture of the course, during the present Winter, in aid of the [illegible] Library Fund, will be delivered by Dr. John W. Francis, on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—"The [illegible]." Tickets of admission, 25 cents—can be had of the Library Committee, of the officers of the Association, or at the doors on the evening of the lecture. [illegible]
JOHN J. FANNING, President.
[illegible] Chairman of Library Com.

[illegible] Chapel Lectures.—The Fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. W. Beecher ... [illegible] ... Tickets for the Course, $1; single admission, 25 cents. May be obtained of CHARLES B. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, [illegible] and at the door.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 325 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled ... $20
GOLD WATCHES from ... $30 to $50
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled ... 10 to 15
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated ... 10 to 25
PLATED CAKE BASKETS ... 5 to 15
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 84 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cotta, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; [illegible] all of which are offered ... at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of [illegible], paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade [illegible], I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present [illegible] lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new styles in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line [illegible] made to order, rooms papered, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call. E. BALDWIN, No. [illegible] Bowery, corner 5th-st., opposite Bond.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Just issued from our [illegible] entire new and beautiful pencils and [illegible] in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents [illegible] at our office, No. 1 Maiden Lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c. [illegible]

LADIES' FURS.—The largest, richest, best and cheapest stock in the City at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway. [illegible] full assortment of large Mink Capes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 97 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1855 AND 1856.—Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS, of Columbia College, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course before the Institute, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: Shakespeare's Tragedy of Julius Caesar. Tickets of admission 12 cents each, to be had at the door. Members [illegible] from the Librarian.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN, }
JOHN MARTIN, } Lecture Committee.
WILLIAM GARNER, }

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the War of 1812 will be held at headquarters, H. B. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Liberty-st., this FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, on business of importance. By order, Col. H. RAYMOND.
WM. [illegible], Adjutant.

SPIRITUALISM.—The eloquent and philosophical lectures of JOEL TIFFANY, who ranks preeminent among Spiritual expounders, will continue at Stuyvesant Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. These lectures for the people are attracting large, intelligent and intensely interested audiences. Admission, 10 cents.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
[illegible] cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT-COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 115 and 117 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway,
Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.
The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.
N.B.—CHANDELIERS, &c., Bronzed or Regilt.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.
We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fitting, plumbing, and gas fixtures, [illegible] in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible] the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DR. [illegible] LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots in New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic treatment. [illegible] can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
[illegible] LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

WEISSEN BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Weissen Blooms. Ladies, these [illegible] ... they are nature's best. [illegible] ... For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blondes, No. 3. Sold only at No. 848 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 586 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 84 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

SMITH & DANIELS.—No. 221 Pearl-st., New-York, Commission Merchants, and Agents for all kinds of machinery, domestic hardware, files, emery, [illegible] steam-engines, engine lathes, iron and wood planers, [illegible], sash and moulding tenon, and hub machines; bellows, anvils and vices.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BERRYMAN, STORMS & CO., steam-engine and boiler builders, in Desbrosses-st., are requested to present them immediately to the office of the subscriber, Nos. 64 and 66 Washington-st.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Receiver.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful, stylish sorrel horse, 15 hands high; paces under the saddle, and trots in harness; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Can be seen by applying at No. 110 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DOG FOR SALE.—A splendid Newfoundland dog, 17 months old, an excellent watch dog. Apply at 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., next door to the Marble Iron Works, second floor, front room.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment received and for sale at low prices at the new and popular House-furnishing Store, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, for all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale [illegible] ... [illegible] N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an English lady, recently left a widow, as companion to a lady, or as superintendent of a household, for either of which position she is fully competent; [illegible] ... not the first consideration, and references of the highest respectability can be given; no objection to travel. Address E. F. R., Box No. 185 Post-Office, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as nursery governess; she is competent to instruct the younger branches of any nice family in a good English education, performs well on the piano, and sews neatly, and will be found willing to make herself generally useful in the discharge of her duties. Apply at No. 471 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an American woman, as housekeeper, to superintend in a hotel, or to do the work of a small private family. She has had experience, and can make pastry, sew, cook, &c. Compensation not so much of an object, as to get a good place. References exchanged. Address C. D. E., Box No. 2,170 Post-Office, New-York.

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EXTRACT FROM TABLE OF CONTENTS.
Fulton, Franklin and Marshal Saxe on Steam—Steam and electric telegraph—American order of Cincinnatus—Lally Tollendal—Lally is sent on missions to England and to Russia—The *Ca Ira* of Franklin—Trial, conviction and execution of Lally—Immorality of Louis XV. and his hypocrisy—The Reign of Terror—Pitt—Lord Castlereagh—William IV. and the tenacious memories of the royal family—The faithlessness of Napoleon towards the Irish—Mr. Pitt and Lord Nelson on the subject of Invasion—Napoleon's egotism and fatal ingratitude to Poland—The United Irishmen—The Poles—Ill-treated by Napoleon, are neglected by his successors, Louis XVIII. and Charles X.—Louis Philippe's ruse to secure momentary popularity—The Revolutions of 1830 and of 1848 in Paris—Ingratitude of Louis Philippe to La Fayette—La Fayette's visit to the United States—French politeness and gallantry—Splendid instance of it cited by Lord Palmerston—Wellington's sagacity and foresight—The Irish at Home—Remarks on Education, and suggestions for the amelioration of Ireland—Lord Chesterfield and Miss Ambrose—The Duchess of Rutland and the beautiful Mrs. Dillon—Arthur O'Connor—Henry, Lord Paget, (Marquis of Anglesey)—The Empress Maria Theresa and O'Donnell, and the Empress Josephine and William Harrison, of Belfast.

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MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL FOR 1856.—The following are the inducements to subscribe: A new novel by N. P. Willis, a series of sketches by Gen. Morris, and a novelette by J. M. Field. Terms $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FURS.—HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Mantillas, of different sizes, that cost no more than a good Cloak, made from choice Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Pellerines, Victorines, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

BUYERS OF FURS—Need not be frightened at what the *Herald* published a few days since regarding the price of Furs, as HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau, can furnish his choice FURS at one quarter of the price mentioned, and warrant them.

CLOAKS.—GREAT BARGAINS.
LYONS & JONES
are selling the Newest Styles of
WINTER CLOAKS
at prices truly moderate. Call and see them.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
4s. and 5s. a yard.
A large lot of PARAMATTAS only 1s. per yard.
500 pairs
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair, worth 75c.
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No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, VIZ.:
Broche Long Shawls, all wool, at $10 and $12; reduced from $15 and $20.
Broche Long Shawls, all wool, at $15 and $18; reduced from $25 and $30.
Broche Square Shawls, all wool, at $5 and $6; reduced from $8 and $12.
Wool Plaid Long Shawls, at $6 each; reduced from $8.
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Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

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TEN CASES JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER WASHINGTON.
ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A YARD.
Warranted the best quality, and new patterns.
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Black Velvet Cloaks at $25.
Cloth Cloaks from $4 to $10 each.
Gray Talmas from $5 to $12 each.
Three hundred new and choice styles will be opened THIS DAY, at prices 20 per cent. less than can be found elsewhere. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

AT NO. 467 BROADWAY—May be found an endless variety of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which, in point of elegance, texture and workmanship, cannot be excelled in the world. The name of JEFFERS, in connection with this business, is a sufficient guarantee, and everybody who has been fitted at his store to Boots, Toilet Slippers, or Shoes, is sure to leave his name on his register as a regular customer. Ladies have but to call and examine his stock, and they will certainly be able to please themselves. JEFFERS, No. 467 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—Beautiful Black Cloth Cloaks at $12.
Very pretty heavy gray Cloaks at $10.
Magnificent Black Velvet Cloaks at $30.
Five hundred new and beautiful garments will be opened this week, all first class and at low prices.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just opened two cases of French coutelle corsets, beautifully adapted for Winter wear; also, a large variety of her celebrated French-wove corsets, at Nos. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st. and 263 6th-av., near 17th-st. N. B.—Wove corsets at $1 and upwards.

NEW EMBROIDERIES—GREAT BARGAINS.—JAMES FRANCE, No. 769 Broadway, will open on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, French worked Collars and Sleeves, (in sets,) misses' French worked Collars, in Swiss and Cambric, misses' Collars and Sleeves, (in sets,) 200 sets Cambric Collars and Sleeves, at 3s. per set.

WINTER DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their Silks, Merinoes, De Laines and Ribbons. They have also an immense stock of embroideries, Winter Gloves, &c., &c. No. 69 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

ALMOST IMMEDIATE RELIEF—Can be obtained from having chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., by wearing India Rubber Gloves. For sale by all Rubber dealers, and by MILES B. JENKINS, No. 34 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—What a boon has been found in them by those who have had chapped hands or salt rheum. Ask them and they will tell you that ever since they wore them they experienced relief. For sale by all Rubber Dealers and by MILES B. JENKINS, No. 34 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

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BEAVER FLATS AND BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
PARIS FEATHERS,
CHENILLE, &c.
At reduced prices for cash, at Nos. 34 and 36 John-st., corner of William. HOMER & KETCHUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY-NINTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Madame DE LA GRANGE
for the first time in the role of Lucrezia Borgia, in Donizetti's grand Opera, in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1855.
Maffio Orsini ... Mlle. [illegible]
Gennaro ... Signor BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso ... Signor AMODIO
[illegible] ... Signor ROVERE
Signori GUILIO and ARNOLDI will also appear.
NOTICE!
The reduction in prices, to all parts of the house, to
ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents Extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st., at [illegible] Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. [illegible] Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BENEFIT TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE
WALLACE T. VAUGHAN
of Engine Co. No. 4,
who lost his life on Monday evening, Nov. 26, by the falling of the flagstaff of Wallack's Theatre.
Mr. WALLACK has kindly tendered the use of his Theatre for a Benefit to the Widow of the deceased, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
on which occasion one of the most attractive entertainments of the season will be presented.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
To be had of any of the members of the Company, or of the following
GENERAL COMMITTEE:
Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard, Ass't Engineer, No. [illegible]
John Baulch, Ass't Engineer, No. 10 North William-st.
John H. Brady, Ass't Engineer, No. [illegible]
Elisha Kingsland, Ass't Engineer, No. 44 [illegible]
Noah L. Farnham, Ass't Engineer, No. [illegible]
Zophar Mills, Ex-President of Fire Department, No. [illegible] Front-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Jonas S. Phillips, Trustee, No. [illegible]
James L. Miller, Ex-Engineer, No. [illegible]
John R. Miller, Ex-Engineer, Hanover Insurance Co.
John Berry, Ex-Engineer, Clinton Insurance Co.
John Kittleman, No. [illegible] West 16th-st.
Henry B. Venn, No. [illegible] Bowery.
John Slowey, corner Grand and Essex sts.
Samuel B. Thompson, No. 146 Leonard-st.
John A. Smith, New-York Mercury Office.
COMMITTEE OF ENGINE CO. No. 4.
L. De G. Brookes, No. [illegible]
J. S. Mathews, No. 105 East 17th-st.
C. K. Hyde, No. 371 Elizabeth-st.
R. W. Adams, No. 54 4th-av.
Thomas Leavy, No. 95 Grove-st.
James Faye, No. 361 Broome-st.
A. H. Cooke, No. 21 Amity-place.
L. DEG. BROOKES, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.
Full particulars of the Entertainment will appear in the daily papers during the week.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.—For positively Twelve Nights only, commencing
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855.
The principal members of the original and well-known
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
organized in 1842, comprising
E. H. Pierce, J. W. Raynor, S. W. Gould,
J. B. Donniker, Lewis Mairs, T. Christian,
R. Mallory, W. P. Collins, M. Huntington,
L. Condit and Jos. Murphy,
who most respectfully announce to their old friends and patrons in New-York, twelve of their
CHASTE AND FASHIONABLE MUSICAL SOIREES,
as above. Since their last appearance in this City they have added to their already extensive repertoire, many new Songs, Dances, &c., and they will now be able to present
A NEW PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT,
replete with new musical gems, new character dances, and new burlesques. "The Hutchinson Family," "The Minstrels at the Academy of Music, with [illegible]," quaint, quizzical and quiet [illegible] everything and everybody.
For eight years the above Troupe performed at No. 472 Broadway, under the direction of E. P. Christy, who is no longer connected with the corps. In fact, their names are as familiar as household words. For particulars, see bills.
Tickets ... 25 cents.
EARNEST NOTICE.—The above troupe have no connection with E. P. Christy.
On Monday, Dec. 24, they perform in Philadelphia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clk.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY,
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
AND THE
BALLET COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1855.—The entertainment will commence with the Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY.
To be followed by the popular Ballet of
KATEY; OR, THE VIVANDIERE,
in which Mlle. ROBERT and the whole Grand Ballet Troupe will appear.
The whole will conclude with the last new, grand, comic, fairy Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN,
in which the whole of the
WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY
will appear, together with their
GREAT COMPANY OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
TICKETS ... FIFTY CENTS.
The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are
Orchestra Seats ... One Dollar.
Private Boxes ... Five Dollars.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT—Of the DRAMATIC FUND, will take place at the Broadway Theatre, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1855,
under the superintendence of H. G. STEBBINS, Esq., President.
TRUSTEES.
James T. Brady, Esq., W. P. Chapman, Esq.,
J. Brougham, Esq., J. McKeon, Esq.,
J. Prescott Hall, Esq.
Committee on Performances—W. R. Blake, Broadway Theatre; J. Brougham, Wallack's Theatre, and J. Moore, Burton's Theatre.
A most attractive bill will be presented.
Box Book open at the Theatre, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, where tickets and places can only be secured.
F. C. WEMYSS, Secty.

THISTLE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The Fifth Annual Ball will take place at Montague Hall on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1855. In making this appeal to our friends and the public generally, the Committee pledge themselves to have the arrangements such as to render this Ball the most pleasant reunion of the season. Wallace's Quadrille Band will be in attendance, and also W. Clelland, the Scottish Piper. Tickets $1 each, to admit a gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of Mr. HAINES, at the Hall, or of any of the members of the Thistle. JOHN MURRAY, President.
A. W. Ross, Recording Secretary.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY, THE SERIOUS FAMILY
and
THE TOODLES.
Aminadab Sleek and Toodle ... Mr. Burton
Capt. Murphy Maguire ... Mr. G. Jordan
Lady Sowerby Creamly and Mrs. Toodle ... Mrs. Hughes
The new Comedy of FALSE PRETENCES continues to attract crowded and fashionable audiences, and elicits genuine applause and hearty laughter. It will be played TO-MORROW, and every night next week, Monday excepted.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Mr. GEORGE JORDAN with much respect informs his friends that his BENEFIT will take place, on MONDAY next, Dec. 10, when will be presented, first time at this Theatre, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, first time ... Mr. G. Jordan
Polonius ... Mr. Burton | Ophelia ... Miss E. Thorne
With a favorite Farce.
Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, will be presented the highly successful Comedy of the THE LITTLE TREASURE.
After which, the favorite comic Drama of
LAVATER.
To conclude with the capital Farce of
PERFECTION.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, will be performed, the Play of
MARY OF MANTUA.
Mary of Mantua ... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
Leon ... Mr. Fisher | Blanch ... Miss. Pond
To conclude with the petite comedy, entitled
A MORNING CALL.
Mrs. Chillington ... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 10 and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD BEASTS, the Lions and Lioness, Tigers, Leopards, Bear, Zebra, Lama, Giraffe, and also the Happy Family, may be seen at all times. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3, FAST LOVE and RACE FOR DINNER. EVENING, at 7½, the great French play of RAFFAELLE. Admittance to all 25 cents, children under ten 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK the original, doleful and heart-rending Tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH,
which has been received with the greatest applause and laughter. Also, the beautiful and well-trained "Trick Horse Mazeppa," will appear in this mournful Tragedy.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY precedes the piece.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.—The ALEXANDER FAMILY.—A troupe of Juvenile American Bell Ringers and Vocalists will commence a course of their novel and amusing entertainments, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 10, and continue every Evening, with change of programme and other novelties.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians secured. New Music published and received daily, at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music Store, No. 383 Broadway, near White-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES ... $25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled ... 30
GOLD-HUNTING, English Patent-Levers ... 50
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

[illegible]—Dr. Barker's Paper. [illegible] Session of the New-York [illegible] Medicine was held at the University, on Wednesday evening last, the President, Dr. J. W. Francis, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, Dr. Watson gave the second installment of his Anniversary Address, in which he brought down the history of Medicine to the time of the glory of Greece, and drew a picture of Athens in its highest state of magnificence. He then gave a delineation of the various schools of Science and Art, divided that of Medicine into its already existing parties, [illegible] for future meetings. From appearances, this Annual Address, if published, [illegible] of some three or four hundred pages.

Dr. [illegible], in behalf of the section on Chemistry, read a report on Cod Liver Oil, of which he [illegible] three varieties—the pale, light, and dark brown; the pale being the variety most in vogue in the United States, and is supposed to contain more of the active medicinal principles. The best to distinguish it from other oils, is the addition of strong sulphuric acid, which produces a violet color, changing to purple in pure oil.

Dr. [illegible], Home Corresponding Secretary, offered a collection of works from the Smithsonian Institution, being an interchange of publications [illegible] with the recent action of the Academy.

Dr. Watson then presented a drawing of an instrument designed to inject the vapor of chloroform into some of the cavities of the body, which, after examination, was referred to its proper section.

Dr. Barker next read a long and valuable paper upon "Puerperal Convulsions," dividing them into their peculiar varieties, premising its consideration by the statement that 33 per cent. of those attacked with this disease before parturition, and 23 per cent. of those attacked after labor died. The principal practical importance of the paper was the nice discrimination of the cases in which chloroform is advantageously to be used. The paper was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. T. F. Cock narrated a case of labor, in which he used a newly invented Obstetrical Instrument, but without success. Drs. Barker and Gardner expressed their opinions respecting its value, and [illegible] cases where, perhaps, it might be successfully employed. Dr. Barker also exhibited a Uterine Sound invented by Dr. Sanger, of Blackwell's Island, which appeared to possess some merit. Both instruments were referred to the Section on Obstetrics, to report upon their value.

After other desultory matter, the nomination of officers for the next year, &c., the Academy adjourned.

The John-street Church.

On Thursday, the examination of witnesses was [illegible] with a view to prove the undesirableness of removing the Church, and the feasibility of maintaining worship in John-street. Particularly, Rev. [illegible], of St. Paul's, said that since St. Paul's and Trinity Churches have been made free, the Congregations have filled the Churches and Sabbath-Schools. Several other witnesses corroborated this testimony and thought more Churches were needed in the neighborhood.

Dr. Pierce testified that he has attended John-street during the past [illegible] years; the attendance at the prayer-meetings has been from fifty to one hundred persons on the Sabbath evenings, and [illegible] that number during the week; those meetings displayed an excellent spirit; God has blessed them.

Witness [illegible] on the business of a plumber.

[illegible] in Leigh-street, Bedford; has not been more punctual, (as opposed to this removal) than formerly.

Rev. Mr. [illegible] has been a minister 30 years. Is [illegible] of City Tract Society. Is connected with a Sabbath School and preaching station in Greenwich-street, opened about 3 years ago. Thinks religious labors in this part of the City is crowned with success; many conversions (not less than 40 [illegible]). Such persons being advised to join some religious body. Finds no difficulty in the distribution of tracts. We have a Mission School. Thinks there is not sufficient accommodation.

When first this witness entered upon his work—nineteen years ago—there were seven Churches in the neighborhood, and now, that the population is much increased, there is but one. True, the population is mostly Catholic.

The Bishop asked for the population of the First Ward in 1850, 19,[illegible] was the number—the population now being [illegible].

Mr. Schaffer thought the manner of taking the census accounted for the latter number being lower than it ought to be.

Mr. Loomis, the next witness, gave a statement of the accounts. From which it appeared there is, in the hands of Treasurer, $165 07; owing to the Church, $21,000; the Church owing $7,000, leaving a balance of $14,[illegible] 07.

Mr. Schaffer wished to show that an annuity of $100 per annum was left by a lady in Brooklyn to this Church, so long as it remains in John-street, and to revert to the Missionary Board on failure. The fact was admitted, the witness not being present.

Rev. Mr. Wakeley produced the original subscription list from 1768 to 1796, of John-street Church. Its [illegible] was recited.

The Judge asked what it had to do with the case.

Mr. Schaffer said it had, that it was matter of law that the Will of the donors was to be carried out.

[illegible] being passed to the other side, among the names of the donors Judge Edmonds found the name of his grandfather, Samuel Edmonds. The worthy Judge seemed much interested and affected upon this accidental discovery.

The book was put in evidence.

Mr. Coleman, who has a store opposite, thought the store and basement that might be made underneath the Church would let for $1,400. Another witness thought $2,000 was nearer the mark.

It was then arranged how the summing up should be conducted, the Judge asking whether attorneys as well as clergymen got in the fog sometimes? Mr. Schaffer will open the argument, and after Judge Edmonds has been heard, Mr. Chatfield will have the closing word. The argument will be in the Chapel at [illegible] o'clock, and is likely to attract a crowded audience.

New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The usual monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street.

P. Perit, Esq., President, in the Chair.

A ballot took place for members of the Committee of Arbitration. Mr. Chas. T. Frost was unanimously elected to fill the only vacancy.

Mr. David Ogden thought it desirable the Chamber should appoint a Committee to confer with the officers of the Custom-House, with the view of providing better facilities for the clearance of vessels from this port. He offered a resolution to that effect, which was adopted; and a Committee, consisting of Mr. E. Morgan, Mr. Henckley and Mr. D. Ogden, was appointed to communicate with the Custom-House authorities on the subject. The object of this motion is to overcome the difficulty produced by the present state of the law. As the law now stands, no ship can be cleared until each shipper has cleared his goods, under a penalty upon the shipowner, who has no power to compel the shipper to go to the Custom-House at all. It is thought very desirable the ship should clear and give a correct account of her cargo on board. The shipowners wish to give a correct account of the cargo, derived from the shipper, before he goes to the Custom-House to swear to a correct manifest. In this way a correct estimate would be attainable of the exports of the country, more exact than by the present method. Besides which, greater facilities would be afforded to shipowners, who often are compelled to consume several hours in clearing a vessel, and thus the change would, among other things, materially expedite business.

Our Judges.

Hon. C. A. Peabody, appointed by the Governor to fill the place rendered vacant by the resignation of Hon. Justice Cowles, took his seat yesterday morning at Chambers.

Judge [illegible] has been appointed by the Governor to fill the place of the late Hon. Judge Morris, and therefore still keeps his place.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

U. S. District Court—Nos. 30, 38, 43 to 50.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos. [illegible]

Superior Court—Nos. [illegible]

Common Pleas—Part I—Nos. 1836 to 1896, inclusive. Part II—Nos. 1201 to 1206, 1813 to 1821, inclusive.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 6.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

TOBACCO WRAPPERS.

John J. Crooke vs. Mark Cornell.—This was a suit commenced by the plaintiff against the defendant for the manufacture of foil for tobacco wrappers, &c.

The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $[illegible], besides costs.

In the case of *Charles E. Simpson* et al. of Dana, Mass., vs. *Alonzo E. Brooks* of this City, for damages for infringing a patent for a machine for working piano legs, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,000.

Geo. Gifford, Esq., for plaintiffs; A. P. Brown, Esq., for defendant.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Carrington Wilson vs. Henry James et al.—In this suit, which was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent for a stove oven, the Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

PENALTY FOR EXCESS OF PASSENGERS—DEMURRER TO LIBEL—NECESSITY OF CONVICTION.

The United States vs. The Brig Silensia.—This case came up on a demurrer to the libel. The libel was brought to recover the sum of $4,900, alleged to be due to the United States, as penalty incurred by the master of the brig, in bringing from Genoa to this port eighty-four passengers, the space between decks not being six feet in height.

The claimant demurred to the libel on the ground that it did not appear that the master had been convicted and condemned to pay the penalty.

The case was only opened for the Government, when Judge Betts decided at once that the demurrer was sufficient, as no penalty could be collected of a vessel, until it had been determined that the penalty was due.

Judgment for the claimant on the demurrer.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for claimant, Mr. Ridgway.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Dec 6.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Collgrove vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. and the Harlem Railroad Co.—Mr. Edward J. Collgrove, the plaintiff in the present action, on the 22d of November, 1854, got into the White-Plains train for New-York. He was a commuter on the road. The train was very full, and he found it impossible to obtain a seat, and so he stood out upon the platform of one of the cars. When they got as far as Fifty-eighth-street the train came into collision with a freight train of the Harlem Railroad, and Mr. Collgrove was thrown off and much injured. He now sues both Companies, demanding damages to the amount of $10,000.

The defence is that he was on the platform contrary to well-known rules, and that while there he was at his own risk. The Companies also deny that the collision occurred in consequence of any negligence on their part.

After the evidence for the plaintiff had been put in, the counsel for the defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that there was no reason for joining the two companies as co-defendants. The Jury were discharged until this morning, and the motion was argued at some length, but no decision has as yet been given.

For plaintiff, John Graham; for Harlem Railroad, C. W. Sanford; for New-Haven Railroad, Noyes, Powers and Tallmadge.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Wilmot et al. vs. Richardson et al.—This case, which has before been noticed in the Times yesterday, went to the Jury, who shortly returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $8,160 77. The Court also ordered an allowance of $150 for the plaintiffs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

THE BANKER PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

Mr. John Thompson, the banker, appeared in Court, when the Recorder asked him if he could make any excuse for not answering the call of the Grand Jury. Mr. Thompson replied that he had intended to be present as the subpœna required, and placed it in his pocket, when he was called away on some business, and forgot the call until past 6 o'clock, when his son told him of it. He had intended no contempt. He was thereupon excused and discharged.

THE DEFAULTING CONDUCTOR.

The case of John P. Hayden, indicted for embezzlement of the funds of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, was laid over to Monday next, owing to the absence (at a sick-bed) of the principal witness, the Receiver of the road.

Some cases of minor interest were afterward disposed of, and the Court adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

THE MAL-PRACTICE CASE.

Verdict Against Dr. Snell of $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN—Dec. 6.

At the opening of the Court on Thursday morning, the Jury in the Mal-practice case returned a sealed verdict to the Judge awarding damages to the amount of $3,000 to the plaintiff. This is exclusive of costs.

A motion was immediately made by Mr. Pinckney for the defence, that proceedings should be stayed except so far as entering judgment is concerned, in order to allow the defendant to make a case or bill of exceptions on appeal to the General Term, which was granted. The former verdict was $2,500.

THE HENRY CLAY CASE.

The case of *Joseph Lockitt and wife vs. William Radford and others*, owners of the steamer *Henry Clay*, destroyed by fire on the North River, was next called on for trial. Plaintiffs bring this action to recover damages for injuries sustained at the burning of this boat. On motion, and making affidavits as to the absence of two material witnesses for defence, by counsel, the case was put off until the next term of the Court, in March.

Running Toll.

Michael McCorker attempted to run toll at Newtown Creek bridge yesterday, and when arrested by the gate-keeper, he became abusive and committed an assault upon that individual, who called in the assistance of an officer, and McCorker was fined $10 by Justice Jacobs.

☞ The King's County Board of Supervisors held a meeting at Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and inspected the county buildings. No business of importance was transacted.

☞ The Reformed Dutch Church at East New-York was entered by thieves a few nights since, who stole a lot of carpeting and cushions.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Missionaries' Report.

Rev. Mr. Verrindar, City Missionary of Jersey City Tract and Missionary Society, in his report for November, states that in 165 districts from which reports had been received, 5,899 families had been visited, and 5,686 tracts had been distributed by the tract distributers.

Police.

Edward Cox, arrested for interfering with a police officer and rescuing a prisoner, was brought before Recorder Cutter yesterday, and fined $10 and costs. In default of payment he was committed to prison.

Gas Contract.

The Common Council of Jersey City has entered into a contract with the Jersey City Gas Light Company for supplies of gas at $2 50 per 1,000 feet.

Kansas Politics.

Judge Johnston, of Kansas, having recently visited the place of his former residence, Georgetown, Ohio, was invited by its citizens to address them upon the affairs of that Territory. The following notice of his address, which occupied two hours in the delivery, we find in the Georgetown *Democrat:*

"The speaker next alluded to the political aspects and condition of Kansas. He took strong and decided ground in favor of making Kansas a Free State. He defended Governor Reeder's official conduct in Kansas with fearless and masterly ability. He spoke of him as a true man and an able advocate of the principles of Democracy and of freedom. The Judge alluded with biting sarcasm to the manner in which Governor Reeder had been pursued and hunted down, but stated that the people of Kansas, her true and legitimate inhabitants, three-fourths of them were for freedom, and on the side of Governor Reeder and his friends. He ventured the prophecy that Kansas would beyond all doubt be a free State, and that Governor R. would be heard of in future time as the unpurchasable, unbought champion of human freedom in Kansas. The Judge stated that of the 2,400 votes cast for Whitfield at the late Kansas election for Congress, that 1,500 of them were voters not residing in the Territory of Kansas or having any right whatever to vote in Kansas, but were in fact, citizens and voters, actually residing in Southern States. He further stated that of the 3,000 votes cast for Gov. Reeder for Congress, that not one hundred of them were illegal. He described the election without stint which had resulted in giving to Kansas a Pro-Slavery Legislature, and in giving to Whitfield the vote he received for Congress. He said that on the day of election of delegates to her Legislature that at many of the places of holding elections, pistols and bowie-knives were exhibited by the Pro-Slavery Party, and brandished about and made the criterion by which the inestimable right of suffrage was to be exercised. Judge Johnston denounced boldly the violence of the mob that has carried the election of the members of the late Kansas Legislature, and denied, in resolute terms, their right to make pistols and bowie-knives the avenging weapons of Slavery. He declared boldly in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and expresses himself without doubt that Kansas would adopt a Constitution and State Government excluding Slavery. He pledged himself that his best talents should be exerted in Kansas, for freedom, and for making her a Free State. His speech was calm, eloquent, and dignified, and free from the slightest ungenerous personal allusion to any individual in public or private life. He made no allusion to himself, or his own private grievances, in any way, but throughout his entire speech, spoke and acted like a dignified, frank, and fearless American citizen. He was for making Kansas a Free State, without violence or bloodshed—for doing so by the moral force and influence of unterrified votes. His speech was listened to with deep attention."

THE OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

Great Excitement—Bloody Work Anticipated—Appeal to the President for Assistance—Incendiary Speech by Gen. Lane—Strength of the Belligerents.

Independence (Mo.) Correspondence (Dec. 2) of the Louisville Courier.

We have just received reliable intelligence from Kansas Territory, which increased the high excitement already existing here. You have been apprised of the origin of the difficulty—that of the arrest of a prisoner in the hands of the Sheriff, by a party of fifteen to twenty of the citizens of Lawrence and its vicinity, and their refusal to deliver any of the parties concerned in the mob and outrages up to any officers of the Territory, unless it be the Governor, or to those of the General Government. This determination is strengthened by the course pursued by Gen. Lane, and, also, by the editor of the paper of Lawrence, and a few other men of similar stripe, who are continually making harangues to the populace, and urging them to make preparations for a fight.

On Saturday night Gen. Lane delivered a speech of this character which was received with the greatest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Gov. Shannon seeing such a state of things existing, very properly ordered out the militia of the Territory, who did not respond very cordially to his wishes. Many of the citizens of the Western border counties in Missouri, willing to aid in quelling the disturbance, offered their assistance, and are now in readiness to go to the scene of difficulty at a moment's warning. Many have already gone from Lafayette, and the adjoining counties, well prepared for the emergency.

The Governor's party from 250 to 300 men, are at Franklin, a few miles distant, awaiting a greater force.

Reports have reached us that there are 1,000 men in Lawrence, organized and ready for resistance, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, and that they are entrenching themselves as rapidly as they possibly can.

From another source we learn that the better men in Lawrence say they are willing to give up all concerned in the affair, if the legally authorized persons seek it; otherwise they will resist to desperation. Governor Shannon, in response, said, "Why not deliver them to the Sheriff or to the United States Marshal, who have already demanded them?" Trouble will, no doubt, result from it, as much excitement exists on both sides.

A meeting is now being held in Kansas to see if some measures cannot be adopted to terminate the matter peaceably, if possible, but forcibly, if necessary.

On Saturday, Governor Shannon applied to President Pierce, by telegraph, for assistance from the United States troops at Fort Riley and Leavenworth; and, until such aid is granted, nothing will be done, unless the excitement of the parties concerned will bring on the crisis before. If so, many valuable lives will be lost.

Of all that transpires further I will endeavor to keep you promptly advised.

There is great excitement all through this country, and overwhelming numbers are pouring from every direction in the Territory to sustain the laws. Gen. Lane is entrenching himself and throwing up breastworks. He is also burning beacon lights, which can be seen twenty-five miles from Lawrence, and bids defiance.

Administration View of the Threatened Hostilities in Kansas.

Rumors have passed into circulation to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following dispatches:

WESTPORT, Mo., Dec. 1, 1855.

I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the Sheriff of Douglass County, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.

To his Excellency Franklin Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

Your dispatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter, the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

To Wilson Shannon, Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

It is to be observed that the present is the first occasion on which the interposition of the President has been invoked in reference to any difficulty arising under the law for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. In fact, there has been great misapprehension in the public mind as to the powers of the Executive in this relation. Those powers are strictly defined by law, and very limited. Under the Constitution, it is true, the President is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; but his authority on this subject is to be construed in subordination to the provision of the Constitution, which declares that *Congress shall have power to provide* for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Accordingly, Congress has enacted laws applicable in terms to the contingency of insurrection in any State against the government thereof. The present case is one of resistance to the laws of the Territory, that of Kansas, to which the same rule of action applies, however, as in the case of a State, in consideration that by the act of Congress organizing this Territory, as well as others, it is provided that the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, with exception of a single clause of an act not material to the question. Assuming this, then, the statute provision of the act of 1795 is, that, in case of insurrection in any State, (or Territory,) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature thereof, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, [illegible] cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws [illegible] it is lawful for the President to call forth the Militia, for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect. Among the prerequisites here referred to, it is well understood, is the issue of a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. The proclamation must undoubtedly precede the actual use of the military force, but not necessarily the measures requisite to prepare and assemble it in order to inforce obedience to the proclamation.

It is further to be observed that the present, in so far as the facts appear, is resistance, not to any law of the United States, but to a law of the Territory, and the power of the President is greater in the former than in the latter case; for if the obstruction to an act of Congress were involved, the Marshal of the Territory might summon the *posse comitatus* to aid him in maintaining his authority—that is, the entire population of the Territory. But here, the law to be executed being one of the Territory, and the ministerial officer the Sheriff of the County, *nothing regarding it can be done by the President until his interposition be invoked for the emergency of insurrection, and at the call either of the Legislature or the Governor of the Territory.* In the former case the President might give direction, but in the latter he cannot.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged; 60 bbls. sold.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, but very firm,—operators desiring to get their letters by the *America* ere venturing further. The sales since our last include small lots of Java at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 600 Rio, in lots, at 11c.@12c.; and 80 Maracaibo at previous figures. The trade demand is moderate, and there is little or no speculative inquiry.

COTTON—Parties are still at variance about prices. A reduction of about ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., from rates current before the news appeared, is claimed by purchasers, but not conceded by factors. Hence, the reported movements are unimportant. The steamer's mails will reach us early to-morrow, and may serve to bring about an agreement among operators. Until this shall have been effected, business is likely to possess no great vigor.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands opened dull and heavy, at a partial decline in prices of 12½c. ₩ bbl., but subsequently attracted more attention, and closed with renewed firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 11,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, closing mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 50¼@$9 00
Straight State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½@ 9 25
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian is dull and lower—with sales of 750 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 12½@$10 87½ ₩ bbl. Southern is quiet and languid—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 [illegible]@$11 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, with sales of 600 bbls. at $4 12½@$4 37½ for Jersey, $4 50 for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand, at $3 87½@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty freely offered, and is 2c.@5c. ₩ bushel cheaper,—the sales since our last embracing only about 26,500 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 30; Western Red at $2 05, and Southern do. at $2 10@$2 16, ₩ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 14,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32, afloat and delivered, ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet and depressed, at 38c.@50c. for Western, and 50c.@52c. for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, and is on the decline, with sales reported since our last of about 38,000 bushels, including Western Mixed, in store and delivered, at 98c.@$1 01, and new Southern at from 87½c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered; 500 bales changed hands.

HOPS—Quiet and languid, at former figures.

IRON—Dull and drooping. No important sales.

LATHS—Inactive and nominal.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Quiet, and otherwise unchanged.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is arriving and selling more freely, chiefly, however, for future delivery. This day's transactions embrace 500 bbls., at 47c., here, and 45c., for future delivery, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Display no essentially new feature.

OILS—The market for these descriptions continues as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly offered, but is in very slack request and lower in price. The sales since our last have been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21, for Mess, and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after, at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₩ lb., but the supply continues adequate. Green Hams are freely taken at 10½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard continues active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 900 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive, mostly at 12½c.@12¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 300 bbls., at from $9 25@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $13 50@$15 75 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand and is firm, at from $23@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $15@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 18c.@24c. for Ohio; 24c.@30c. for common to very good State; and 30c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Quiet, but unchanged in price.

SUGARS—The market is devoid of animation, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Operators regard the steamer's published accounts as decidedly unfavorable, while they are reluctant to move ere they receive their private letters. Hogshead Sugar may be considered ⅛c. ₩ lb. cheaper than before the steamer's news transpired, but not in any more request, because of the abatement. Box Sugar has not suffered any serious depression in value, but it is less sought after, especially by exporters. The sales of both hogsheads and boxes, to-day, have been very limited. Refined Sugars are unchanged in demand and value.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. Prime brought 13⅛c.@13¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought, at 38c.@39½c., mostly at 39c. ₩ gal.

FREIGHTS—Rule rather quiet and languid, pending the receipt of the steamer's mails. The amount of produce offering, especially for British and French ports, is less extensive, and shipowners are not quite so firm in their claims. The engagements for all ports are on a limited scale, and quotations are without any remarkable variation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—One of the best paying first class Hotels in Westchester County; house is brick, 80 by about 50 feet, three stories; lot is nearly an acre, beautifully laid out; large barn, ice house and saloon; the latter will rent for $500 per annum at any time; sold only on account of the present owner feeling inadequate to manage so heavy a business; terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY.—All in perfect order and doing a good business; located on one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$800.—PARTNER WANTED.—In a first-class dining-room, now doing a good cash business. This is a rare chance for a smart young man, with the above capital. For particulars, please inquire of BURDICK & SCOVILL, No. 8 Spruce-st.

$500.—FINE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—For sale at a bargain, a Daguerrean Gallery. Fine location. For particulars apply immediately to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO BUILDERS.—MARBLE MANTELS TO EXCHANGE.—An invoice of very finely finished marble mantels, in value $4,000; would be exchanged for (in part,) a genteel medium priced house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

FIFTEEN PIANO-FORTES.—Some having been in use but one year, will be sold at great bargains for cash. One of Gale's make for $160, cost $275; one for $140, one for $125; others for $20 to $100. Also, two melodeons, and one organ harmonium with an octave of pedals, cost $800, will be sold cheap. Pianos tuned, exchanged, or bought for cash, at No. 102 28th-st., near 6th-av. R. GONZALEZ.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $300; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. HARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 30 years, offer an assortment of elegant Pianos cheap. Having also perfected a new style of Piano—the grand diagonal—they would call the attention of purchasers. Also, a good second-hand piano, and new style music stool.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN.—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—A. M. Ladd & Co's celebrated grand diagonal Piano Fortes, Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodeons, for sale at No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Wednesday, P. M., Dec. 5, in the 3d car of the 11 o'clock Albany Express Train, a large Porte-monnaie, containing some $25 or $30. The finder by returning the same to the office of the Superintendent Hudson River Railroad, Chambers-st., will there find description, and receive $10 for returning.

LOST.—A Draft on London for fifty pounds, indorsed over by Harris, Thomas & Co. to Jones & Ferguson. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at JONES & FERGUSON'S, No. 3 South-st.

LOST.—Pass-Book No. 1,968 with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, New-York, Dec. 5, 1855.—GAS WORKS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on the 27th of November, 1855, will receive at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 1 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., specifications and estimates for the plans for the introduction of Gas to the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island to the extent of 20,000 cubic feet per day. Persons wishing to estimate for the above work, by applying at their office can obtain a copy of the Report of the Committee on that subject, and any information that may be required in connection with the same.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—No. 331 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and children's gaiters, buskins, boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP.—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 357 Bowery.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, west outside selected.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than for Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One four-story house on Columbia, near Pineapple-st., having a splendid view of the Bay and East River; one four-story stone front house on Montague, near Henry-st.; two three-story stone front houses on Joralemon, near Clinton-st.; one lot, 25 by 100, on Montague, near Henry-st. Apply to MYERS & FOWLER, No. 168 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and 2½ lots of ground, beautifully situated, and plenty of fruit and shrubbery, consisting of trees and a large amount of flowering shrubs. This is a rare chance. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHELL, corner of Washington-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A house and lot in Lawrence, near Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This property can be bought at a bargain. It now rents for $400. Price $4,500. The lot is 25x106 feet, with grape-vines and arbor in rear. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A two-story and basement Brick House, on north side of 27th-st., near Broadway, with two lots 100 ft. 5 in. deep. Also, two Houses in 20th-st., near 2d-av. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 340 Bowery.

A FARM AND A HOME WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.—RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL COMPANY.—20,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARM AND COAL LAND IN ELK COUNTY, PA., FOR SALE—Giving a farm of twenty-five acres for $200, payable in installments of $1 a week, or at the same rate *monthly.* Farms of 50, 75 and 100 acres or more adjoining, in proportion; each farm fronts upon a road 30 feet in width.

The soil is, unexceptionably, among the richest in the State. Its fertility is established, from the crops produced and the numerous persons who have been to see the land. It is the cheapest in the country. None to be compared to it is to be had at anything like the price. Any *offered at less is worthless*—and to satisfy themselves people have only to look at the land or see others who have.

THE COAL.—It is the greatest coal district, and the attention of miners and those acquainted with coal lands is specially called to it. Persons can have their lands adjoining, by which means miners and others can combine together. It has been analyzed by Prof. Chilton, who pronounces it equal to the best Liverpool.

Four railroads will shortly bring this land within several hours' ride of Philadelphia, New-York, Pittsburg, Erie, and all the cities on the lakes—opening its coal fields and forming the greatest concentration of railroads in the State. See the latest map of Pennsylvania (Barnes.) The Stockholders also receive 325 lots in the town of St. Mary's and a saw-mill. The land surrounds the improvements, and is interspersed with fine villages. About 20,000 acres are already under cultivation, around, through it. It is traversed by turnpikes and ample roads. It is one of the healthiest locations in the Union. Stockholders also receive the timber.

There is no reservation whatever. Its value will greatly reduce the price of land, being of the best quality, and a necessary convenience to a farm. Persons can have the deeds immediately upon distribution, when they become independent of the Company. The land is of the average price of $8 per acre. As to security, &c., any satisfaction will be given.

Title unexceptionably good. By making proper inquiries, an accurate judgment may be formed of the rapidity with which this property will increase in value, on account of its fertility of soil, richness in coal and combination of railroads.

Specimens of coal and iron ore can be seen at the office. Information and pamphlets, in English and German, can also be obtained.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

A public meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1855, at Pythagoras Hall, No. 197 Walker-st., near the Bowery, at 8 o'clock.

C. M. HARTWICK, Agent, No. 203 Broadway, Room 1.

THE PAPER MILL PROPERTY.—At PITTSTON, RENSSELAER COUNTY, in this State, belonging to the late firm of Bunting & Foot, will, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, be sold by auction on the 15th day of January next, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Receiver, appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The property consists of about 12¼ acres of good land, a paper mill, with two engines, and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of printing paper; also, three dwelling-houses, with barn, &c. The property is situated about ten miles north from Troy, and about a mile from the village of Pittston. There is a plankroad from Troy to within about two and a half miles of the premises. Particulars will be given at the sale, and by the subscriber, personally, on inquiry at his office, No. 107 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. There is now a mortgage on the property for $3,000, subject to which the sale will be made. For the purchase money, over and above the said mortgage, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees are to be paid at the time, and of the balance, forty per cent. on the delivery of the deed, and the residue may remain on bond and mortgage for two years, with interest at seven per cent., payable half yearly, which deed will be executed by the Receiver and the parties to this action, without covenants.—New-York, Nov. 26, 1855. PHILIP J. COZANS, Receiver, No. 107 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second-place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 28 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City; 24 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 26 by 132¼, City of Brooklyn; 3 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 38 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 5th-av., and 106th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 110th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 500 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,000 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 186 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A first-rate farm, situate in the flourishing and pleasant city of Elizabeth, Essex County, N. J. Said farm contains about 50 acres, all in a high state of cultivation—first-rate buildings, plenty of fruit, and everything in first-rate order; located on the Rahway-avenue, leading from Elizabeth to Rahway, about one and a half miles from the railroad depot at Elizabeth, from which the cars ply to and from New-York every hour. Will be sold low, if applied for soon. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Sash and Door Manufacturers, Centre-st., near Canal.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A six-story store, on Pearl, near John-st.; three-story brick house on 16th-st., near Broadway, price $8,500; a three-story frame house on 36th-st., near Broadway, for lots in New-York or Brooklyn. Also, a splendid farm on North River for New-York property. Apply to MYERS & FOWLER, No. 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FARMS IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One of 250 acres, one of 70, one of 30, with all the crops, stock and farming utensils, one of 14 acres, one of 20, one of 14, all within a few miles of New-York, by Railroad. The lands and improvements are good, and well calculated for dairy or market gardens. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A three-story and basement Carriage Maker's Shop, situated on Broadway, now doing a good business; shop 25 by 60, lot 119; with stock and fixtures. Also, a two-story and attic Frame House, with basement, connected with said property; house 25 by 30, lot 75. This is a rare chance for any man to invest his money, as present owner has another place of business, and cannot well attend to both, consequently will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 340 Bowery.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—4 houses in Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry-sts.; 24 lots on 3d-place, between Court and Smith sts.; 2 lots on 4th-place, between Court and Smith sts. For terms apply to D. H. NEVINS, Exchange, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange.

FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 36th-st. House built first, lot 25x98 9-12 feet; occupied, and paying good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property, part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 28 Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A modern first-class house, with water and gas throughout, between 8th and 23d sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $2,000 per annum. Possession desired by the 20th December. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,183 General Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED—A six horse power, second-hand portable steam engine. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

TO LET.

MARBLE WORKER'S SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET OR LEASE.—The marble establishment No. [illegible] 6th-av., with dwelling overhead, and also a two-story in rear, and with the work-benches, patterns, &c., to lease for six years; or the lease of the whole will be sold, and the invoiced stock in good finished mantels. Apply to WANBECO & MURRAY, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—For a term of years, a valuable lot of land on Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st. Address E. F., Box 1,344 Post-Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 4 story stores, Nos. 34 and 36 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited for every description of retail or wholesale business. The most desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., top story. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in 40th-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor, who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY E. HOPKINS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to William H. Aspinwall, Edward J. Whitney, Fred. H. Wolcott, James T. Tourtelot, President Bank of Republic, New-York; Wm. F. Sill, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y.; S. H. Ver Planck, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 137 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—NO. 8 SEVENTH-AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH-STREET. Winter session begins MONDAY, Dec. 3. Number of pupils in each class limited to 15. Parents who have not found the School they require for their lads are invited to call. Pupils come daily from Morrisania and Jersey City. Circulars, references, &c., at the rooms. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principals. REV. G. N. SLEIGHT,

N. B.—The inhabitants of Jersey City are informed that circulars of our Institute will be distributed among them this week. Our friends in Jersey City are Rev. David H. Macurdy, F. W. Kingsland, Esq., R. P. Tucker, Esq.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector. A Day High School of the first-class, in two departments. [illegible] the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 489 Broadway. Students learn more about practical business in one quarter than in two years of ordinary schools. The teachers being practical business men know precisely what studies are necessary to prepare one for any kinds of business. Those seats wanted.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 362 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, &c. "An splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—Newport News.

THE CLARK SISTERS.—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 94 5th-av., will commence on the 12th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 38th-st., 1st door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A large number of good draught horses, suitable for cartmen, grocers, stevedores and truckmen, also a stable, in lots, containing fourteen stalls in Charles-st., between Washington and West-sts. Inquire at the Knickerbocker Ice Company's Office, No. 161 Canal-st., or at the stables, Nos. 376 and 378 West 19th-st., near 10th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A brown mare, sound and kind, with a light top spring wagon and harness. A good family or doctor's horse. Inquire at No. 118 Norfolk-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is as a No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels by [illegible] gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 80 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BARROWS & STURDY, is dissolved by mutual consent. BARROWS & STURDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of H. F. BARROWS & CO., who will continue and are alone authorized to settle the business of the late concern. H. F. BARROWS. L. A. BARROWS.

New-York, Dec. 5, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD J. MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD J. MANN & CO. from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends, BELL & GRANT, of London and Liverpool.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 18 Front-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the best foreign paints for its brilliant whiteness and [illegible] an ample supply of this Paint, which will be found to possess, in a high degree, the qualities for purity, good body and uniform fineness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 80 Water-st.

CHARLES FULLER.—Manufacturer of and Dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine. Oils and Lamps, [illegible], Wholesale and Retail, [illegible] between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers. Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, BRONZE, SILVER GOODS AND OTHER VALUABLE GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at their salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, and FRIDAY, 7th of December, at 10½ o'clock, each day, a large and valuable assortment of very choice fancy goods, [illegible] marble goods, the current importation of G. B. Pandolfini from Italy, consisting of [illegible] and stocks, one lot casting group, real [illegible] marble vases, [illegible] feet high; also, Etruscan, Medici and Roman vases, [illegible] the graces, dancing girls, one superb figure with carved leaves, marble pieces, [illegible] Herculaneum and Pompeii vases, &c.; also, a large assortment French China vases, richly painted, some of which were in the Crystal Palace; rich plated ware, from Paris, Christophe silver plate, warmers, [illegible], gilt spoons, work boxes, fancy bon-bon boxes of new styles, just received from Paris, and other very beautiful goods. Sale without reserve.

JOHN HOGGER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 Nassau-st., to pay advances, [illegible] furniture, [illegible] parlor and chamber furniture, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany, [illegible] tables, pure curled hair mattresses, beds, bedsteads, &c.; also, French plate and other mirrors, silver-plated table ware of all kinds, oil paintings, Paris clocks, &c. N.B.—Ladies will find seats in attendance. [illegible] advantage on the premises.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PARLOR FURNITURE, COTTAGE FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW (Saturday, Dec. 8,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., [illegible] the entire furniture of a large [illegible] removed from Brooklyn by virtue of a mortgage. It will comprise every variety of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also, a large quantity of new mahogany and rosewood do.; also, several very heavy velvet and tapestry carpets, but little used; also, a large lot of oil cloths, 50 cottage bedsteads, &c. &c. Catalogues on Saturday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 25 Beekman-st., [illegible] trade sale of furs, consisting of real royal ermine, chinchilla, Russia sable, Canada mink, French sable, capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c.; also, wolf, bear, coon, fox and buffalo hair and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. And at 12 o'clock, a quantity of furs sold on account of William Philips, of No. 45 Vesey-st. Also, will be sold, gloves, gent's collars, &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a [illegible] assortment of fresh manufactured furs, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, Russian fitch, mink, sable, French ermine capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, collars, gloves, &c. Also, a line of robes, consisting of rock [illegible] buffalo bear, coon, panther, lynx and goat. The whole manufactured for retail trade. Every lot to be sold peremptorily, to close out the stock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL MADE FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, (THIS DAY,) at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, at 10½ o'clock, including parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, enameled chamber suites, library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, pailliasses, mattresses, sofas, rockers, chairs, extension dining tables, centre and sofa do., lounges, mirrors, vases, clocks, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 39 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of new and second hand furniture, silver plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, China tea set, painted China vases, mirrors, oil paintings, &c. The attention of the trade and housekeepers generally especially invited.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, PAPER, HARDWARE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, raisins, figs, prunes, mackerel, herring, knives, forks, brooms, scissors, saws, chisels, planes, files, clocks, coats, pants, collars, stocks.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 590 Atlantic-st., near Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, the stock and tools, machines, &c., of a tinware manufacturer; also the shop; to be removed immediately. A wagon, signs, &c., &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad dépôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to F. O. FOWLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT,
MALLARY & INGALLS,
WARREN, HART & LESLEY, } Troy, N. Y.
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several executions the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York will sell at public auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11½ o'clock, a large, fresh and fashionable stock of men's and boys' clothing, at the store No. 134 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS, 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, *via* PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from their foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. Pearson, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra steamers [illegible] Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 15th of Dec., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insured at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 35 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $60, second cabin $40, steerage $40. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $80, second cabin [illegible], steerage $40. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to WM. R. ROLLO & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 251½ Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain Miner, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burthen,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for six cents each.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—No. 124 Broadway. FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.—LOW RATES AND RAPID TRANSIT.—Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per steamer GEORGE LAW, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7. Small parcels and letters received to 1½ o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. WM. H. HALL, Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix [illegible], and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS.—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 William-st.

LOAN FOR $4,500,000.—For the redemption of Stock, due January 1, 1856, and for deficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 18th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of FOUR MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Transferable Certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of December next, at the State Bank in the city of Albany; or at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the interest at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial District, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Nov. 26, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. T. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not *secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by an only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

New-York, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:
The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

CLINTON LINE AND CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of these Companies, now offered in market, are 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual coupons attached, secured by an equal amount of stock and by sinking fund, and redeemable in the City of New-York. These roads constitute the central link in the great central chain of railroads now constructing over the route originally reconnoitred and recommended by Col. DeWitt Clinton, Jr., in 1829, for the Atlantic and Mississippi Railway, being the most level, central and direct between the Atlantic ports and the leading business centres of the West and extending by an almost undeviating straight line to Council Bluffs City, on the Missouri River. Further information may be obtained of EDWIN LUDLOW, Esq., Trustee at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, or of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee for the Sinking Fund of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, wish to purchase sixty 8 per cent. Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, each for $1,000, of the said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, and hereby invite proposals until 10th December instant, for the sale thereof. Parties making proposals will state the price, without regard to accrued interest, at which they are willing to furnish the Bonds. No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1855.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 245 Broadway.—The second instalment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable on MONDAY, 10th inst. The Bank will commence business on that day. By order of the Board.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

$10.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In the City of New-York. Address P. M. H., *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th (inclusive) of December. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. [illegible] Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Halfmoon, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. ap7-6m-law6yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
E. D. VAN PELT, }
VANBURGH L. NEWTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.
Deposits made from the 1st of January will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

WM. HENRY BURR.—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 85 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.—This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eye or eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball, and internal lining of the eyelid it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 153 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 366 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. R. HILL & CO., No. 259 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 62 Reade-st., corner of No. 299 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" consultation [illegible] No. 20 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—[illegible] concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.
Dr. RALPH [illegible] Warren, between the hours of 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. [illegible]

NO [illegible] CURE.—Dr. [illegible], No. [illegible] Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enabled him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHING PLASTER.—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. R. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 203 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—TRY STEAR'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists in [illegible]. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 116 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., 27 Canal-st., New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—Change of time for Boston, Dec. 3, 1855. The express train for Boston will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's depôt, No. 27 Canal-st., at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Dinner and supper at Springfield. [illegible] JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after Wednesday, Dec. 5, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
GOING NORTH.—Leave City Hall Station, 7 A.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave corner White and Centre sts., 7:30 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 9:30 A.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave 26th-st. Station, 11 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 26th-st.; leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 3 P.M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P.M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 5 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 6:30 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 6:15 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 11:30 P.M. Williams' Bridge, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.
GOING SOUTH.—5 A.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; 6:30 A.M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, and below on signal; 6:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 7:15 A.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave Albany at 6:15; 10:30 A.M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 3 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. Station only. Leave Albany at 8:15; 4:30 P.M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge, and on signal south; 5 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 6:45 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 6:45 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 A.M. Mail Train connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West; also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 9:15 A.M., and arrive in New-York at 5:30 P.M.
4 P.M. Albany Express connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, arriving at Albany at 11:15 P.M. in time for New-York Central train for the west and Troy. Returning, leave Albany at 3:15 P.M. and Chatham at 4:20 P.M., and arrive in New-York at 10 P.M.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—ONLY TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.—8:30 A.M. from 27th-st., Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 9:30 A.M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all stations. 6:30 A.M. train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 11:35 A.M.; 3:30 P.M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P.M.
COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 17th and 26th sts. Express trains from depôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.
The regular Freight train leaves at 5 A.M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.
Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 5 P.M.
Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P.M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 10½ A.M.
The freight received at Centre-st. depôt for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.
Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P.M., at depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York.
J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent, Office, No. 1 Centre-st.
W. J. CAMPELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Fght. Agent.
New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. Office, 32d-st. Station.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1:00 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, 9:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. For Easton, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 34th-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.
NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
Rock Light, new. *Emerald Isle*, new. *Edward Stanley*.
Albion, new. *Cambria*, new. *Shamrock*, new.
Driver, new. *Dreadnought*, new. *Queen of Clippers*, new.
Northampton, new. *Constantine*, new. *City of Brooklyn*, new.
Wm. Tapscott. *Benjamin Adams*. *Empire*.
Arctic. *Antarctic*. *Rappahannock*.
Progress. *Andrew Foster*. *Charles Buck*.
St. Louis. *Galena*. *Forest King*.
Chimborazo. *Philanthropist*. *Richard Morse*.
Roberts. *Houghton*. *Glance*.
Kossuth. *Continent*. *Centurion*.
Helios. *Content*. *Constellation*.
Compromise. *New-Hampshire*. *E. Z.*
Underwriter. *West Point*. *Adriatic*.
A. Z. *Racer*.
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
Amazon, new. *Southampton*. *Northumberland*.
Ocean Queen. *Hendrick Hudson*. *Palestine*.
Devonshire. *Margaret Evans*. *American Eagle*.
Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 26th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
Rates of passage: First-class, $75; third-class, $30.
For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 28 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only taken.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer UNION, E. Adams, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of Passage—First Cabin......$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin......75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, 13th.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $32.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large commodious side-wheel steamships JAMESTOWN or ROANOKE, on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANT, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.
n16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1855.
GEORGE B. POWELL, Administrator.
au1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 8 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated July 5, 1855.
jy6-law6mF* ROBERT SLIMMON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOURVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.
je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 94 Green-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855. [je28-law6mF*]
STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1855. [au31-law6mF*]
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and [illegible] City of New-York.
[illegible]
Second.—That any person or persons whose interests [illegible] will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1855.
Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of [illegible].
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.
Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM T. KERR,
F. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE, } Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.
Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1856.
Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.
Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1855.
GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—OCTAVIA BOYCE, wife of HENRY BOYCE, by RUFUS R. CRANE, her next friend, plaintiff, against HENRY BOYCE, James Clemens, Jr., Charles Chambers, and Jane, his wife, Richard Graham and Catharine, his wife, William S. Harney and Mary, his wife, James Clemens, [illegible] Clemens, Catharine J. Clemens, [illegible] Clement, Jeremiah Clemens, [illegible] Camden, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of St. Louis, defendants.—To [illegible] each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of October, inst., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1855.
RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN against WILLIAM BAIRD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the date thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 2, 1855.
J. O. & J. J. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the above-mentioned Clerk's Office Nov. 2, 1855.
J. O. & J. J. HALSTED,
n16-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS AUSTIN against JESSE BROWNE, LYDIA P. PERRY, WILLIAM C. PERRY, DANIEL PERRY, WILLIAM BORDEN, JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 7th day of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 7, 1855. WATERS & CUSHMAN,
n16-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. In the matter of the petition of JOHN B. STRATTON, of Brooklyn, Kings County, an insolvent debtor—notice first published Nov. 16, 1855, creditors to appear before the County Judge of Kings County, at his chambers in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, 1856, at 10 A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the property of said insolvent should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated Nov. 14, 1855.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL, & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn.
n16-law10wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHREILER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1855.
E. AUGUSTUS STERNBERG,
GOODWIN LOUREY, } Executors.
JOHN S. JENNESS,
o12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN E. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. JAMES FLANAGAN, } Executors.
se1-law6mF* EDWARD REILEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, at the Second-avenue, in the City of [illegible] Railroad Office, near the Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1855.
WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.
au24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY B. BRADY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 7 Ninth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1855.
o12-law6mF* WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of J. V. R. STANTON, No. 237 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855. HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.
je8-law6mF*

New-York Daily Times.

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from our Foreign Files.

CANROBERT'S MISSION TO STOCKHOLM.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The America arrived at Boston at 1½ P. M. yesterday, and her mails were forwarded in the 5 o'clock train via New-Haven. They reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning.

We learn that the substitution of the America for the regularly advertised steamer Africa, is accounted for by the fact that the latter, which arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ultimo, would have to go into dock for examination, in consequence of striking on a Bank on the night of the 17th, during a fog near Holyhead.

We give below everything of interest which we find in our English files.

The Convention with Sweden—Gen. Canrobert's Mission to Stockholm.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"The rumors alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of Gen. CANROBERT to Stockholm are [illegible] good authority to be well founded, and no [illegible] to be entertained that he succeeded [illegible]. The terms of military convention [illegible] been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next Spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gunboats will cooperate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement [illegible] to Sweden to take this important [illegible] not positively stated, but there [illegible] difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of Swedish [illegible], is one of the principal conditions of their [illegible] the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself [illegible] hemmed in, and if she does not come to [illegible] may fully expect next year will witness [illegible] as great, if not greater, than any that have [illegible] occurred. The effect produced in Poland by an [illegible] army occupying Courland, is not difficult to [illegible], and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present [illegible]."

"On Thursday it was positively stated in Paris that Gen. CANROBERT had succeeded in obtaining the signature of the King of Sweden to a Convention, under which the Swedish army and navy will cooperate with the Allies next Spring. Gen. CANROBERT has been decorated with the Swedish Order of Seraphim, which is usually conferred only on crowned heads, or the members of sovereign families. His mission to Copenhagen is now the great point of interest [illegible] of success there might neutralize the advantage gained at Stockholm, as it is not believed that the two Scandinavian powers could each adopt a [illegible] policy."

On this subject the Times' correspondent writes: "I believe it may at last be positively affirmed that Sweden has engaged to adhere to the alliance of France and England, and not only this, but Denmark has declared that she will follow the example of Sweden. The propositions which Prussia is pressing on the Court of St. Petersburg in order to arrive at a pacification are represented as precise and urgent, and even if not listened to now they will be pressed again and again more energetically [illegible] without relaxation.

"It is alleged that the success of General CANROBERT's mission to Sweden, the promised adhesion of Denmark, the possible occupation of Courland by the Allies, and in case of such an event an anticipated rising in Poland, have thrown the Prussian Court into a wholesome panic, and hence the energetic efforts that Prussia will make for the restoration of peace."

General Canrobert's Visit to Denmark.

A letter from Hamburg says: According to letters from Stockholm, of the 18th, General CANROBERT was to leave that city on the 19th for Copenhagen, where the French Minister, M. DOTEZAC, has officially announced his speedy arrival. The King will come to the Palace of Christiansborg to receive him, and a [illegible] will be given in honor of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of the French. The French corvette Aube remains, by order of Admiral PENAUD, near the Island of Gothland, to be at the disposal of General CANROBERT."

A letter from Copenhagen, in Vossische Gazette of Berlin, says: "The people are preparing a grand reception for General CANROBERT, who is expected here in a few days, and will thus testify the sympathies of the Danish people for the Western Powers, and its disposition to take part in the war against Russia. Notwithstanding the statement of certain journals, the General will be received here with the greatest enthusiasm; the students, in particular, and the Society of Workmen, have announced their intention of taking part in the reception."

Prospects of Peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

"The rumors which circulated some weeks ago, of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to negotiate with a view to peace, are again revived in certain quarters, but, most probably, with as little foundation as they then had. Except that [illegible] by intelligence from St. Petersburg and some other parts of Russia, speaks of the desire of the commercial population for the termination of the war, I am acquainted with no data which would prove the fact.

"It is, indeed, said that the experiment made at Kinburn of the efficiency of the new floating batteries invented by the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, in attacking, with comparative safety, the most formidable granite fortresses, has struck with dismay the heart of the Czar and his advisers, and convinced him that the protection on which he has hitherto relied at length begins to fail him. Hence it is conjectured that he feels there is no other alternative than to submit in time, or to see crumble before him the gigantic defences on the solidity of which the last hope of safety, if not of triumph, depends.

"The execution done by those new instruments of destruction, and the comparative impunity with which they have done their work, have, no doubt, presented an unexpected feature in the war, and will compel the enemy to find out new means of defence that may postpone the catastrophe which is impending over him. From this, however, to suing for peace the distance is great. Russia does not appear to be as yet exhausted. We may depend upon it, the struggle is not yet over. Our enemy will not submit without another effort. He will still endeavor to gather from every available quarter all that can add to the arts of destruction to counterbalance our superiority, and will combine all the materials of havoc within his reach before he comes as a suppliant acknowledging his defeat, and demanding mercy—for to that point he must be reduced at last."

The Rise in the Funds.

From the Morning Post, Ministerial, Nov. 23.

While money commands so high a rate of interest, it seems to some persons almost incomprehensible that the public securities should be maintained at the high prices they are quoted at. Investments must, however, be made by the public, as a matter of necessity, in numerous cases; but, besides this, there appears to be a strong hope that the war may come at length to be brought to a speedy termination.

The Emperor ALEXANDER must perceive that his chance of recovering the position he occupied on the death of his father is but a slender one. He has been into the Crimea where he had an opportunity of judging for himself personally of the probabilities of the future, and, that they must have appeared to him in the last degree discouraging, cannot be doubted; for, while the Allied Armies are in the highest state of efficiency, as well for active as for defensive operations, his own forces, on the contrary, are driven as it were into a corner, and would seem to be dependent upon various circumstances and contingencies for their continued existence through the Winter.

Such a state of affairs is thought by many to be likely to conduce to the reestablishment of peace, [illegible] a further persistence in the aggressive objects of Russia, under all the disadvantages by which she is surrounded, would betoken an amount of obstinacy bordering upon desperation. This being the impression now extensively shared by our capitalists, the only solution is arrived at of the main cause of the upward tendency of Consols.

More money will, it cannot be questioned, have to be raised early in the new year, to enable the Allied Governments to proceed with vigor in the prosecution of this destructive, but inevitable contest; yet, when the aggressor shall once have been bound [illegible], hand and foot, against any further attempts upon the independence of his neighbors, confidence in our national resources and national credit will, it may be believed, know no limit.

The Prohibition of the Export of Grain from Russia.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the Times.

The St. Petersburg Journal of Commerce announces the "prohibition of the export of grain across the entire European frontier of the empire of Russia, as well as of the kingdom of Poland." This is the third version we have had of this prohibition. The first stated it to affect all the ports of Russia, the second seemed to apply only to the Custom-offices of Poland, and the third shows it to have reference to all ports and all Custom-offices in Russia and Poland, and to affect all descriptions of grain, with the exception of wheat.

The notion of this prohibition in the Journal de St. Petersbourg seems to labor under the omission of the words "sans blé-gus," so as to have given rise to the erroneous impression that only the Custom Houses of Poland, and not of the Russian Empire, were enjoined not to permit the exportation of grain. The prohibition of export from the ports of Russia, seems, after all, not to have been so very superfluous [illegible] the existence of an Allied blockading fleet might appear to make it, for it appears that last year, previous to the White Sea Squadron leaving its station, various Bremen houses sent out vessels to certain ports in the north of Norway, where they waited till the Allied Blockading Squadron passed them on its return home, and then made the best of their way to Archangel, which they again left with a cargo of rye, previous to the recommencement of the blockade in the following year.

On the presumption that this facility for export was by no means unwelcome to the Russian Government, about thirty vessels, of which twenty belonged to Bremen, have this year repeated the manœuvre, and reached Archangel. Five Bremen vessels have already left Archangel with cargoes. The prohibition of export, however, will, in all probability, cause the remainder to return in ballast. It would also seem that last Winter very considerable quantities of Russian grain were exported over the Swedish frontier, and have formed the bulk of the corn that Sweden has been exporting this Summer.

The last accounts from Courland represent the yield of rye this year as excessively scanty everywhere; in some districts the yield was hardly equal in quantity to the seed sown. In the Summer of this year, in spite of the then existing prohibition of export from Poland, the Russian Government permitted the export of all species of grain to Austria and Prussia, by way of Granitza and Michalowice. The good folks here are now in doubt as to whether this special exception in favor of Austria and Prussia is now put a stop to by this fresh prohibition, or is allowed to stand good.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Eudora Mystery Still Unsolved—What Was Done Yesterday.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," is the motto of the Eudora mystery. We have not "plucked out the heart" of it yet. On Wednesday night at high water, and again yesterday morning, efforts, which were only partially successful, were made to haul her ashore, but she grounded deep in the mud, a little more than twice her length nearer the beach than she was previously. At high water last night, and again at high water this morning, the work of dragging her ashore was to be renewed. As it was, yesterday she was four feet more out of water than she was on Wednesday, but as she still reclined on her larboard side, with her starboard nearly entirely out of water, very small progress could be made in exploring her.

During the work of hauling, yesterday morning, it was observed that she seemed to swing round as on a pivot, and it was conjectured that her centre-board was down. This, on examination, proved to be the case, and what rendered the evil worse was the fact that owing to the shifting of the cargo, when she first sank, after being scuttled by the negro, the centre-board box was completely filled with coal, so that the board could not be drawn up. This caused her to hitch in the mud, and is a serious impediment to her being drawn high upon the beach. However, if those employed in the work are only moderately successful during the two next high tides, it is very probable that she will be nearly righted upon her keel, and raised sufficiently to allow of a thorough search in every part of her.

What was done yesterday was not much. A mattress and some minor miscellaneous articles of furniture were extracted from the main cabin. A piece of pork, which was at first thought to be a portion of a human body, was drawn from the run. The run itself was found nearly full of coal,—an unusual place for any portion of a ship's cargo to be stowed, though it is sometimes done to trim the vessel. Some people think that the bodies have been placed in the run, and the coal heaped upon them. Her main cabin, so far, has only been partially explored, while her hold and one of her staterooms, have not been touched at all. Beneath the floor of the cabin, there is a large vacant space, and there, or in the forecastle, it is expected the bodies of the murdered men will be found, if they are found at all.

There are many people who believe they will not be found, but we think they are in error. They say that the negro was too 'cute to leave them on board. There are several reasons for not entertaining this opinion. In the first place, the schooner was anchored two days on the spot before she sank, and during that time the yawl boat (the only boat she had) was fastened to the davits, and was not lowered at all, as was plainly seen by those on shore. If, therefore, the negro, after his bloody deed, had rowed the bodies away from the vessel and thrown them into the Sound, at some distant spot, the boat could not have been drawn up again to the davits, as its size rendered it impossible for any one man to raise it. When the negro left the schooner on the night of Nov. 23, he was observed to lower the boat.

Nor is it likely that he could have cast the bodies overboard on the spot where the vessel was anchored, as the bottom there, both before and since she was towed towards shore, has been several times thoroughly dragged, without any result. To make assurance doubly sure, Capt. ARNOLD and Mr. TILBY yesterday prepared a grappling net, or sweeping line, with nearly 100 hooks attached. They dragged for hours, and gained only some star-fish and a piece of rope. The bodies, therefore, it would seem, are not sunk there; and if they had drifted away, it is hard to believe that one of them, at least, would not have turned up somewhere—thirteen days having now elapsed since the schooner sunk, and a good watch having been kept along the coast, on both sides of the Sound.

The opinion of those most interested in solving the mystery attaching to the vessel is, that the bodies will be found on board, either beneath the floor of the cabin or hidden among the cargo. If the murderer had otherwise disposed of them, what could have been his object in scuttling the vessel? It was that very act which caused his arrest.

Yesterday, at low tide, the chains used for raising her were tightened some five or six feet, raising her, at full tide, that much higher than she was in her former position. At the next haul shoreward, she will clear that depth of water before grounding. As it is, she was only fifty feet from the shore, yesterday, at low water. It is more than probable that a great deal will be done to-day towards the solution of the terrible mystery which hangs around her. Those connected with the enterprise, however, are not too sanguine, and are getting inured to disappointments.

Suicide in Jones' Wood.

An unknown man, respectably dressed, was found dead yesterday morning, in Jones' Wood, with a pistol firmly grasped in his right hand. A boy, in passing through the wood discovered the body and informed the Police, and it was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, where Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon it. Dr. FERGUSON, of the Coroner's Office, examined the body and found that a ball had entered the head immediately under the left ear, and had passed into the brain, causing death.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide from a pistol-shot wound." The deceased was about 45 years of age, and had the appearance of being a German. He was dressed in a black cloth coat, black cassimere vest, light gray pants. "Mr. JACOB" was written upon the watch pocket of the pants, and a white pocket-handkerchief had the initials "W. P." in red upon it. The body was sent to the Bellevue Dead House.

Fires—Fire in Cedar-street.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock last night, on the fourth floor of No. 42 Cedar-street, occupied by J. LANSING, as a workshop for the manufacture of cloaks, mantillas, &c. It spread rapidly throughout the building, and penetrated to the second and fifth floors, occupied by H. R. LACHAREN, importer of silks. Mr. LANSING had only a very small stock of goods on hand. His loss will not amount to more than $2,000, and he is insured for $10,000 in the Equitable and other offices.

Mr. LACHAREN's loss, chiefly by water, was not very large. He is insured.

Some damage was done to store No. 40, occupied by WOLF & ROSENBAUM, and to No. 44, occupied by HAVILAND, MERRILL, & HILL, wholesale druggists.

Messrs. KERR & ADAMS, merchant brokers, in No. 46, also suffered some slight damage.

The entire damage will not exceed $10,000.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but is supposed to have been caused by some negligence on the part of those employed in Mr. LANSING's workshop.

Fire at the Foot of Robinson-Street.

A fire broke out among freight on the Robinson-street Pier, about 11½ o'clock last night. It was soon extinguished. Damage small.

Custom-House Seizure.

Five valuable cases of merchandise were seized yesterday by THOMAS J. BROWN, Inspector of Customs, under the direction of Capt. [illegible], on board the Transportation Line boat for Philadelphia [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

A Book of New-York Society.

The following notice of a recently published new work by a lady of New-York is copied

From the Philadelphia City Item.

HELEN LINCOLN.

A perusal of the new novel of this title, just published by Messrs. PARRY & MCMILLAN, leaves us unwilling to dismiss it with the brief notice which the demands upon our space allow us to give to the numerous works of fiction that issue from the press. The inferior character of ordinary novels has prejudiced many persons against this kind of reading; but the work before us is marked with so high and pure a tone that it is free from all the objections that commonly attach to the class of literature to which it belongs. It is a brilliant, truthful and keen exhibition of the faults, peculiarities, and also the redeeming qualities of fashionable society in America. It is not a mere satire upon fashionable follies, but a discriminating and earnest effort at a just appreciation of the good and evil that flow from the present organization of our social system.

The plot is original and striking; beginning where most novels end—with the marriage of the heroine—in secret, under circumstances of great dramatic interest. The bride turns with horror from the husband who has been forced upon her; the progress of the story exhibits, with great artistic skill, the gradual change of feeling which converts repugnance into love. It concludes with the happy reunion of the principal characters; but the fate of the "Countess Marini," and other incidents, afford scope for a pathos that evinces the possession of no ordinary tragic power. It is evidently written by one who moves in the sphere described; yet, a far wider experience of the world is, also, exhibited in the parallels drawn with foreign society. We have been told that it is the work of a young and highly-gifted lady, who in it makes her first appearance before the public as an authoress. It displays a skill in the exhibition of character that would do honor to the most practiced hand; while through the whole there runs a tone of genuine feeling, that proves the freshness of the source from which it flows. It is long since we have read a novel which we could so heartily commend to the attention of our readers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain specific for bile, liver complaints, and indigestion. Those suffering from headache, lowness of spirits, and loss of appetite, will find immediate relief by the use of this wonderful remedy in accordance with the directions that accompany each box. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Winter fashion for gentlemen's hats was issued some time since by our friend KNOX, the favorite hatter of New-York. They combine every excellence, and have been adopted as "the style" which should be worn by all gentlemen who wish to appear posted on such matters. KNOX's only depôt is at No. 212 Broadway, northwest corner of Fulton-street, and there only can these crowning beauties of the season be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY, will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, "Captain Kidd," for the eleventh time at this house, and the prospects are that it will run through a couple more weeks. The interesting drama of "Valentine and Orson," and pantomime of the "Magic Rose," are also included in to-night's bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Seasonable Undergarments rank among the very best provocatives of health and vigor. The Stocking-knit Woolen, Merino, Silk and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers offered by JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, have no superior in the home or foreign market.

[Advertisement.]

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—Well he may, who is wearing RAY's celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments, promoting health, bestowing comfort and saving money. RAY's Stocking, Undershirt and Drawer Manufactory is in the Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Stocking-knit Undershirts and Drawers furnished by JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, are indeed a superior article. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, comfort and luxury.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.—Overcoats made from Petersham, $5; pilot, $8; fine black cloth, $12; black castor beaver, $15; superfine French cloth, lined with satin, $18, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have received a splendid stock of embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, Hdkfs., Laces of every description, together with Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which they are selling at remarkably low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 130 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement, on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Lamentable Suicide.

JESSE A. SAVAGE, residing at No. 208 Adams, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide about 4 o'clock last evening, in his own residence, by blowing out his brains with a Colt's revolver. The muzzle of the pistol was placed above the ear, on the right side of the head, when discharged, and death was instantaneous. Deceased was about 25 years of age, and returned from California some six months since, when he married; and the cause of this rash and wholly unexpected act is involved in mystery. In the fore part of the day he made several calls, and appeared to be in his usual good spirits. At noon he gave his wife money to go to New-York with a friend to purchase a bonnet for herself, and during her absence the deed was perpetrated. A domestic in the family was the only person in the house at the time, and upon hearing the report of the pistol called in Officer LAMY, of the First District Police, who, upon repairing to a chamber, found deceased dead upon the floor, the pistol in his hand. Coroner REDDING was notified, and an inquest will be held on the body to-day.

☞ HORACE MANN delivered a capital lecture last night in the Brooklyn Athenæum to a crowded audience.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 1, 102, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 18, 20.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Wood, LAWRENCE WESSLENS to ELIZABETH BARTON, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. P. [illegible], Mr. WILLIAM BUTE to Miss ELIZA ANN WOOD, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, OLIVER HARRIMAN to LAURA, only daughter of James Low, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Lawson Carter, Rector of Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, EDWARD R. ANDREWS, of Boston, and SARAH H., daughter of Charles Addoms, of this City.

On fifth day morning, 12th month, 6th, according to the Order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH ARNOLD, JR., of Arnoldton, Ulster Co., N. Y., to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas T. Griffen, of New-York City.

In Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Wm. R. Alger, DAVID HUSTACE, of this City, to HANNAH EMMA, only daughter of Theophilus Burr, Esq., of the former place.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, JAMES J. WALL to MARY E., eldest daughter of Geo. F. Searing, all of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, of croup, JULIA BRANDOW, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 12½ Wooster-st., on Friday noon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ANNA AMANDA, youngest child of Stephen Cutter.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, at her father's residence, No. 126 East 12th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH VARIAN, wife of Dr. James Cockcroft, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 Forsyth-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, in hope of a blissful immortality, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Wm. and Jane Eaves, of this City.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her father's residence, No. 120 Prince-st., this (Friday) evening, Dec. 7, at 6 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5 suddenly, SARAH GUNNING, only daughter of John J. and Alethea M. Drake, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Canton-st., between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 6, MARGARET E., wife of Charles Wood, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) evening, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, from No. 345 Bridge-st. Her remains will be taken to Rockland County for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, Mrs. PHEBE HAMMERSLEY, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, Capt. Hammersley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning, from St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, GEORGE MARSHALL, third son of Charles H. and Mary J. Birney, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH C., second daughter of Orville A. and Ann Eliza Roorbach, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 6.

$3,000 Virginia 6s......	95¼	100 Erie Railroad....b30	48⅜
7,000 do......c	95¼	50 do......b30	48⅜
10,000 do......b60	95¼	200 do......b60	49
3,000 Ind. State 5s...s3	81½	110 do......	48¼
500 do......s3	81½	300 do......	48⅜
2,000 Missouri 6s......s3	87½	100 do......b10	48⅜
2,000 do......b10	87¼	50 do......s30	48⅜
5,000 Erie bds of '75..s3	87	200 do......s30	48
4,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bds	77¼	200 do......s30	48¼
1,000 do......	77½	100 do......s10	48
3,000 New-York Cen. 6s	88½	100 do......b60	48⅜
1,000 do......	86	175 Harlem Railroad....	19
125 Mechanics Bank......	118¾	10 New-Jersey R. R....	122½
15 Union Bank......	116	300 Mich. Cen. R.R....s3	91½
10 Bk. State New-York.	102	100 do......b60	97
13 Bk. of N. America..	102½	100 Cumb'd Coal Co..s3	22
40 Hanover Bank......	95	250 do......s3	22¼
25 Market Bank......	105	1,000 do......s60	22
10 do......	105	450 do......	22½
500 Canton Co......b60	21¼	100 do......b15	22¼
100 do......c	20¾	200 Nic. Transit Co...b3	15¼
30 Penn. Coal Co......	97¼	100 do......s3	15¼
50 do......	97¼	100 do......b7	15⅜
50 do......b60	98	100 do......s3	15⅜
50 do......b60	97	50 do......s3	15¾
100 Ward Coal Co......b10	21¾	400 Reading Railroad..s3	88
100 Erie Railroad......b3	47	1300 do......b60	88¼
200 do......b60	47¼	200 do......b60	88
200 do......b60	47½	200 do......s3	87¾
100 do......s10	47	400 do......s3	87½
100 do......s3	47¼	1200 do......s60	87¾
200 do......b60	48	200 do......s3	87¾
300 do......b60	48	300 do......s3	87¾
300 do......b60	48¼	200 do......s3	87½
200 do......b10	47¾	50 do......b30	88¼
100 do......s3	47¾	550 Hud. River R.R..s3	30¾
200 do......b10	48	300 Mich.S.&N.Ia.R.R.b30	94
100 do......b15	48	50 do......s30	94
100 do......b15	48	100 do......b60	94
200 do......	48	75 do......b60	93½
250 do......c	48	50 do......b3	93¾
250 do......s3	48		
300 do......b30	48¼	25 Gal. & Chi. R.R...b3	120
100 do......b10	48¼	65 Chi. & Rock Is. R.R.	88¾
100 do......b15	48⅜	10 do......	88½
200 do......s3	48⅜	100 do......b10	88¾
200 do......s3	48⅜	45 Clev. & Tol. R.R.s3	71
100 do......b30	49	300 do......b30	71½
200 do......s3	48⅜	200 do......s3	70¾
50 do......b30	48⅜		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton, 2d mortgage....	67½
9,000 Chicago and Mississippi 1st mortgage....	64
15,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind. R. R. 2d mort.	50
10,000 Great Western 1st mortgage 10 ₽ cent....	95¼
10,000 Cleve., Painesville and Ashtabula R. R....	75⅜
3,000 L. Erie, Wab. and St. Louis R. R. 1st mo.	74
5,000 Lake Erie 2d mort. 7 ₽ cent. non-con...	60
$7,000 one cert. of the Breck. Coal Co. of Ky.....	$1050
19 shares Third-avenue Railroad....	47
5 shares New-Haven and New-London R. R....	10½
4 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad....	75
250 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....	$ 50
16 shares H. Clay Ins. Co. hypothecated....	7
— shares Hanover Bank....	92
70 shares Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co., hypoth....	17
250 shares Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co., hypoth....	13
100 shares Henry Clay Ins. Co., hypothecated....	7
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing....	80
20 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co....	57½
20 shares Lafarge....	67
20 shares Chatham Bank....	88¼
20 shares Chatham Bank....	88
100 shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co.....	$0 59½
20 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co....	80

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	77¼	300 Erie Railroad.... b7	48
3,000 do	77	250 do......b10	48
100 Canton Company..	20¾	50 do......b60	48⅛
100 Nic. Trans. Co...s60	15¾	100 do......	48
100 Cumb. Coal Co...s10	22½	225 Chi. & R.Isl. R.R.b60	88½
300 Erie Railroad...b10	48¼	100 do......	88
100 do......s3	48⅛	1100 Reading R. R....s60	87¾
200 do......b30	48½	200 do......b60	88⅛
100 do......s3	48	400 do......s3	87¾
100 do......s60	47¾	200 do......b3	87¾
400 do......b60	48⅛	50 Hud. River R. R.s60	30
200 do......	48¼	600 do......	30¼
300 do......s60	47½	10 M. So. & N. I. R.R.	93
100 do......b10	48⅜	50 do......	92¾
100 do......b3	48⅜	20 Gal. & Chi. R.R....	119¾
100 do......s10	48	100 do......b60	120
250 do......b60	48¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.b30	71
100 do......s60	47½	100 do......b3	70¾
100 do......b30	48⅛	100 do......b3	70½
100 do......	48		

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The mails by the America at Boston were received at the Post-Office at a late hour this evening. We annex the

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,398,906	£10,412,395	£17,584,066
July 14	12,861,988	9,652,030	17,398,896
July 21	12,706,108	9,397,945	16,644,159
July 28	12,912,260	8,781,145	16,885,391
Aug. 4	13,584,925	8,862,900	16,261,734
Aug. 11	14,329,699	9,156,845	16,275,335
Aug. 18	14,943,006	9,329,550	16,116,973
Aug. 25	14,905,238	8,874,555	15,645,967
Sept. 1	15,661,966	8,262,880	14,939,118
Sept. 8	16,687,327	7,525,990	14,217,370
Sept. 15	17,338,794	7,284,800	13,698,455
Sept. 22	18,509,271	7,266,515	13,363,607
Sept. 29	19,615,788	6,185,570	12,928,936
Oct. 6	19,791,398	5,473,470	12,279,261
Oct. 13	19,236,446	4,557,490	11,754,491
Oct. 20	18,780,518	4,310,485	11,320,307
Oct. 27	18,534,600	4,369,565	11,303,865
Nov. 3	18,335,548	4,644,465	11,209,534
Nov. 10	17,879,584	4,882,305	11,304,493
Nov. 17	17,757,150	5,269,530	11,362,234

The course of the Public Funds on the London Stock Exchange, during the week was as follows:

November.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Clos'g
Sat....17	87⅞	88	87⅞	87⅞	88⅛	88
Mon...19	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Tues...20	88	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	88⅜
Wed...21	88⅜	89⅛	88⅞	88⅜	89⅛	88⅞
Thurs.22	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅞	88⅞
Fri....23	88⅜	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜	89	88⅞

The London Times of the 23d November says of the Paris Money Market:

"The mercantile advices from Paris continue to indicate considerable confidence. The Bank of France is still thought to be in an improving position, and in the discount market money is plentiful at 5 ₽ cent. The belief that a new attempt is making to bring about political arrangements of great importance prevails on the Paris Bourse as strongly as on the London Stock Exchange.

The final quotations of the French Three ₽ Cents, on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 66f. 90c. for money, and 66f. 95c. for the account, showing a further improvement of ½ ₽ cent."

The Daily News reports from Hamburg:

"Hamburg letters of Tuesday report the money market as easier, but the rate was still as high as 6½ ₽ cent. Bills were in more favor. Owing to the high rate of money, the produce markets were quiet. Sugar and coffee, however, fully maintained their value, and there was a good demand for the former article for the interior of Germany. Tallow and oils were advancing. The Corn market was firm, but without extensive transactions. The weather was becoming wintry; a slight frost having been experienced during the last two days."

The market for Stocks was stronger to-day than for a week past. The orders in the Board appeared to be better distributed, particularly on one or two of the active Road Stocks. The share transactions were large, while very little was done on the list of State and Railway Bonds. The improvement which took place yesterday on the announcement of the Foreign news was fully sustained, and on a good portion of the sales a further advance of ¼@½ ₽ cent. was realized. Erie opened at 47 cash, sold up to 48⅜, and closed 47⅞@48, against 47⅛@47⅜ at Wednesday's Second Board. The latest registered cash sale was at 48, though the same figure was subsequently accepted, buyer 60 days. Reading closed 87¾; Illinois Bonds 77; Galena 119¾; Toledo 70⅝; Southern Michigan 92⅞, after selling up to 94. In regard to the Illinois Central, it is announced that Mr. J. A. GRISWOLD has resigned the Presidency—retaining his Directorship—and that the late Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, has taken his place. Mr. GRISWOLD's health, we believe, has not been equal to the active duties of the station.

The Foreign advices by telegraph are considered more satisfactory than generally anticipated in regard to English money affairs. They are at least sufficiently quieting here, it will be seen from the share list, to induce a more reasonable consideration for financial influences nearer home. There was nothing done in Foreign bills to-day. No French steamer goes on Saturday. The next packet is the Atlantic for Liverpool on Wednesday next. The Union for Havre succeeds on the 15th. The St. Louis arrived this forenoon from Havre and Southampton, Nov. 21, with part of the newspaper files of that week, though a small letter mail. The mails by the America left Boston at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the letters will be delivered here early in the morning. The St. Louis, we hear, is chartered by the General Government, for the transportation of troops to Aspinwall, destined for Oregon. The Pacific Mail Company will also supply an extra steamer on the Pacific side for the same service. The round trip will pay about $120,000, of which $20,000 will go to the Panama Railroad.

There was no marked change in Money affairs. The supply is not very free, except on mercantile paper at the going high rates, 9@12 ₽ cent. The Money Brokers who are supplied at 7 ₽ cent. get good differences for carrying Stocks. There is continued activity, with the free employment for money, in the movement of Produce from the interior to the Seaboard. The amount of bills remitted from the West drawn against these shipments is larger than has been known in December, since 1846–7. The market for Grain and Flour was dull to-day under the foreign telegraphic news and in the absence of the private letters. Cotton is offered at a concession of ¼ cent, without tempting buyers. The Sub-Treasury received $119,846, including $60,000 deposited for transfer drafts on the West, and paid $211,811. The regular balance this afternoon is $4,147,674.

The managers of the new Park Bank, to which we referred a day or two since, have determined to organize with a capital subscription of $2,000,000, payable in monthly installments. They expect to go into operation in February or March. The subscription is now open with each of the following gentlemen who compose first Direction. Mr. HOWES has been designated for President. No Cashier yet appointed. The Direction is a highly responsible one, and will bring a large influence to the support and successful management of the new association:

Reuben W. Howes, of the firm of Howes, Hyatt & Co.
Peter Hayden, of the firm of P. & J. Hayden.
John H. Macy, of the firm of Josiah Macy Sons.
J. H. Bulkley, of the firm of Lapham & Bulkley.
R. F. Ayers, of the firm of Ayers & Tunis.
Robert Squires, of the firm of Freeland, Stewart & Co.
E. B. Wesley, of the firm of Wesley & Kowalski.
Oliver Hoyt, of the firm of Hoyt Brothers.
W. S. Whitney, of the firm of Whitney, Sandford & Co.
Edward M. Young, of the firm of Young, Schultz & Co.
Geo. H. Potts, of the firm of Lewis Audenreid & Co.
Arthur Leary, Shipping Merchant.
A. R. Laing, of the firm of A. R. Laing & Co.
Geo. J. Byrd, of the firm of Byrd & Hall.
R. H. Arkenburgh, of the firm of R. H. Arkenburgh & Co.
C. B. Conant, of the firm of C. B. Conant & Co.
Moses S. Whitney, Merchant.
L. P. Morton, of the firm of Grinnell & Morton.
J. S. Dickerson, of the firm of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
W. P. Earle, of Earle's Hotel.
J. W. Orvis.
R. B. Blydenburgh, of the firm of J. H. Brower & Co.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
January	$14,637 92	$41,516 19	$61,858 85
February	25,918 49	45,087 42	58,000 00
March	45,750 71	69,610 16	92,836 00
April	81,951 31	73,467 87	100,878 00
May	24,423 17	56,993 79	76,967 00
June	25,065 97	47,365 00	59,796 00
July	27,702 20	50,487 36	46,106 00
August	29,040 15	38,217 21	51,069 00
September	36,751 37	51,048 63	70,000 00
October	59,702 79	85,776 79	96,165 00
November	60,127 63	77,921 51	91,298 00
December	50,467 74	73,306 06	85,000 00
Total	$425,451 00	$655,737 00	$857,097 00

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

November receipts, 1855	$93,000
November receipts, 1854	55,136
Increase	$37,864
Eleven months, 1855	$639,938
Same months, 1854	435,473
Increase	$204,465

We direct the attention of the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky Road to the advertisement of Mr. E. T. H. GIBSON, in regard to the settlement proposition, which has been extended to 1st January.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 24.

It was feared by many persons that the Bank of England Directors would be compelled yesterday to "tighten the screw," owing to the continued heavy drain of Gold from their coffers, but the "Parlour" separated without any alteration being reported. The rumor has generally prevailed during the week in the metropolis that Government has resolved upon giving the Bank of England permission to enlarge its issue to a considerable amount on Government securities. It is stated that a good deal of confidence is placed in the rumor by persons well known in the commercial world, and it is probable that a knowledge or expectation of the movement has caused the Directors to pause before adding to the present high rates of discount.

The demand for money is exceedingly active, and the market presents a very stringent aspect. The minimum rate of the Bank of England continues at 6 ₽ cent. for best, and 7 ₽ cent. for inferior bills; but "out of doors" the rate of discount is a little higher than that of the Bank. A leading feature in the market is a very active demand from members of the Stock Exchange, who hold a large amount of "Consol scrip" of the new loan and the new Turkish scrip, and whose available means are probably straitened by the installments falling due this week.

The rate for Government Securities in the Stock Exchange is 5 to 6 ₽ cent. The arrivals of Australian gold are delayed by contrary winds, and the small supplies otherwise received have been almost entirely taken on Continental account. The next West India mail is expected to bring home a very large supply of Specie, $2,500,000 having left Mexico City on the 18th ult. for Vera Cruz, where it would probably reach in time for transmission to England.

On the subject of the supplies of English Wheat, Mr. JOHN CAIRD again writes to the London Times in support of his calculation, that the deficit will be but inconsiderable. In proof he quotes the deliveries of Wheat by the English farmers for ten weeks since the harvest, which compare as follows:

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1,072,580	877,420	1,368,164	1,384,537

"Now, after deducting 10 per cent. (he says) from the last return, we still find the deliveries of this year equal to last, one-fourth greater than 1853, and one-tenth greater than 1852, when Wheat was selling at 38s. ₽ qr."

There has been a check to the rise in Flour in France, in consequence of the considerable activity in Paris. An attempt was made to maintain the price of the Wheat, but the offers were so numerous that it was given over. Notwithstanding this, however, the orders on French account on this side continue large, and French agents are reported to be buyers in Rochester, Oswego, &c. It is surmised that the Credit Mobilier have sent out the most considerable orders, the bills against the shipments being made on Rothschild, of London. It is important to this great money concern, as well as the French Government, that food should be rendered as abundant as possible in France. Its influence on the public securities through the Winter will, it is believed, fully justify the risk of loss on the part of the purchasers of Grain abroad. The Government itself, which has made the Credit Mobilier virtually a part of its financial machinery, probably guarantees against this contingency.

Liverpool Grain Trade.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, 1855.

Owing to contrary winds our arrivals from America this week are very small, amounting to only 4,860 quarters WHEAT, 2,041 quarters INDIAN CORN, and 10,546 bbls. of FLOUR. Our trade during the week has been characterized by great dullness; since Tuesday we have scarcely heard of a transaction. WHEAT has been pressed for sale from the ship, and upon the low qualities a decline of 1d.@2d. ₽ bushel must be quoted, while fine, from its comparative scarcity, has not receded more than 1d. FLOUR has been quite neglected, and for parcels on the quay 1s. ₽ bbl. less money would be willingly taken. INDIAN CORN has participated in the general dullness, and we must quote a decline from the highest point of 1s. ₽ quarter; there has, however, been no great pressure on the part of holders to sell.

The following were the farmers deliveries of Wheat for the week ending 10th November, 1855, 121,489 quarters, at 80s. 10d.; do. do. for the week ending 17th November, 1854, 121,666 quarters, at 73s.

At this morning's market there was a thin attendance of town dealers, and but few millers from the country. WHEAT met a very slow retail demand, at a decline of 2d.@4d. upon the low qualities, of 1d.@2d. upon fine; Red American brought from 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d., and White from 12s. 6d.@13s. 9d. ₽ 70 lbs. FLOUR was much neglected, must be quoted 6d.@1s. ₽ barrel lower. Western range from 43s.@44s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia from 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d., and Ohio from 44s. 6d.@45s. INDIAN CORN met with rather more inquiry, at a reduction of fully 1s. ₽ quarter, and at the close few sellers could be found at our lowest quotations; mixed is worth 44s.@44s. 3d. from the quay, and 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d. in store. Yellow 46s. 9d.@47s., and White, which is very scarce, still brings 57s. ₽ 480 lbs.

A. F. & E. MAXWELL.

Liverpool Cotton Trade.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 24.

We have to report a dull and drooping COTTON market, this week. Holders, especially of late imports, influenced by the fear of a further advance in the rate of discount, have been very free, and, in some instances, pressing sellers, which, with only a very small demand, has given to buyers a more abundant selection, and enabled them to obtain a concession of fully ⅛d. ₽ lb. in the middling, and ¼d. ₽ lb. in the better qualities of American, from the rates of Friday last. Brazil, Egyptian, and Surat, have not been so salable, and are a shade easier in price.

The sales to-day are 5,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. The total sales this week are 35,010 bales, of which speculators have taken 1,150 American, 40 Maranham, and 460 Surat; exporters 960 American, 400 Maranham, 20 Pernam, 70 Egyptian, 3,960 Surat, and 60 Bengal, thus leaving 28,560 bales all kinds to the trade.

The authorized quotations are as follows: Fair Boweds, 5⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 6d.; Fair Orleans, 6⅛d.

The condition of trade in the manufacturing districts has to a considerable extent been affected by the increased stringency of the Money market, and the difficulty generally experienced in discounting bills. At Manchester business has been decidedly checked by the above causes, as well as by the decline in Cotton since the receipt of the last advices from America. The transactions are extremely limited, and Yarns may be quoted generally ⅛d., and in some cases ¼d. ₽ lb. lower than last week. Goods are inactive, but with little or no change in prices. The turn-out of the operatives is not likely to be so serious as at first anticipated—the latter being willing to submit to short time in preference to a reduction of wages. In the Woolen districts the business transacted has been to an average extent—the dullness of the home trade being compensated for by an improvement in the American Spring demand.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The sales of COTTON to-day have been very large, amounting to 17,000 bales, at yesterday's rates. Fair SUGAR, 7½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 6—10½ P. M.

FLOUR drooping. Sales at $8 50@$9 for good to extra. Red Indiana WHEAT, $1 85. CORN, 85c. Prime State BARLEY, $1 30@$1 31. OATS, 48c. RYE, $1 25. [illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

At our CATTLE market, to-day, 1,500 head of BEEVES were offered, of which 190 were driven to Philadelphia, 197 to Reading, and 1,103 sold at prices ranging from $6@$9 25; extra brought $9 50@$9 75 in the beef. HOGS were in large supply and slightly lower. Sales at $8 25@$8 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—First Board—$4,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 67; $1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '43, 93¼; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $1,000 Delaware R. R. 6s, 73; $1,000 City 6s, C. & P. 97½; $200 City Warrants, 81; 44 Penn. R. R. 41½; 30 Reading Railroad, 43¾; 150 do. 43⅞; 40 Union Canal, 6¼; 100 Long Island R. R. 15¼; 20 Beaver Meadow R. R. 60½; 19 Lehigh Navigation, 19; 3 Nor. Penn. R. R. 9½; 195 Girard Bank, 11½; 5 Bank of N. Lib. 48; 5 Commercial Bank, 51; 20 Mer. and Man. Bank, 28¾; 13 Mechanics' Bank, 28¾.

Closing Prices.—U. S. 6s, '68, 115½; Phila. 6s, 97¾@98½; Penn. 5s, 83¾@84¼; Read. R. R. 43¾@43⅞; Read. Railroad Bonds, '70, 79½@80½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 91@92; Penn. Railroad, 43¼@43½; Morris Canal, 13½@13¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19@19½; Schuylkill Navig'n Pref. 28¼@28⅜; Long Island R. R. 15¼@15½; Vicksburg Railroad, 7½@8; Girard Bank, 11¼@11⅜; Leh. Zinc, 1¼@1⅜; Union Canal, 5⅞@6¼; New Creek Coal Co., 1¼@1⅜.

List of American Vessels in Havre Nov. 21.

Name of vessel.	Master.	From	For	To sail
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	New-York	Nov. 25.
St. Nicholas	Bragdon	New-York	New-York	[illegible]
Robert	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Orleans	[illegible]
Cumberland	Lambert	Baltimore	New-York	[illegible]
Ravenswood	Cowell	New-York	New-York	[illegible]
J. Montgomery	Norwood	Boston	Unknown	Unk.
Mulhouse	Stetson	N. Orleans	Unknown	Unk.
J. Russell	Williams	Boston	Unknown	Unk.
Splendid	Higgins	New-York	New-York	Dec. 1.
St. Petersburg	Leavitt	Boston	Unknown	Unk.
Heidelberg	Williams	N. Orleans	N. Orleans	Unk.
Steamer Ariel	Lefevre	New-York	New-York	Nov. 24.
IN THE ROADS.				
M. Livingston	Sampson	New-York	New-York	Unk.
Admiral	Bliffen	New-York	New-York	Unk.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Louis, from Havre—Rev. F. M. Bastrope, V. Crozat, T. F. Kellogg, M. Leroy, G. Amboy, J. Espinosa, M. Adams, Capt. R. Kelley, Mrs. M. A. Fuller, H. Wilke, Miss H. R. Moore, Mrs. [illegible] and family, B. Smith, M. Spehnall, M. Lodge, H. [illegible] family, B. Barros, T. Chessman, G. Haas, M. L[illegible], M. Vernerole, A. Rivet, Mrs. G[illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and child, Mrs. Prill and family, Mrs. [illegible], Miss [illegible] Brenner, Miss Conner, Miss Mignard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 36 | Gov. Island. 7 30 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Cleared.

Ships J. Warren, Barton, Havre, J. R. Barclay; Westminster, Hills, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Yorktown, Mayer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; John Elliot, Sampson, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Coro. Mas. Durham, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Indiana, Young, Cardenas, J. W. [illegible] & Co.

Brig Delafield, Gray, Port-au-Prince, H. Delafield; Onestia, Plaats, St. Germans, Boyd & Hincken; Marietta, [illegible]; J. Mealley, Dunkirk, [illegible]; [illegible], Foster, St. Thomas, [illegible].

Schooners [illegible], Balbach, Port-au-Prince, [illegible]; Schooner Alvira, Brainard, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Hannibal, Raynor, New-Haven, master; [illegible]; Gooding, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; [illegible]; Chapman, New-Haven, master; Kate [illegible]; Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible]; Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; [illegible], Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible], Baltimore, Lord & Quereau; D. G. Floyd, [illegible]; [illegible], J. W. McKee; Frank, [illegible]; Beek & Kunhardt; G. G. Lovell, Boston, [illegible]; D. L. Sturges, Morris, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Sloops Henry, Cole, New-Haven, master; Maria Louisa, Bennett, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Louis, Wotton, Havre via Cowes, Nov. 21, 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers.

Bark Mary Dunham, Jencks, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails, &c.; been 10 ds. west of lon. 50. Oct. 21, Henry Thomas, (colored seaman, of Boston,) fell overboard and was lost. Nov. 13, lat. 36, lon. 68, spoke Portuguese bark —, from Buenos Ayres for Oporto.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Homer, Parker, Boston, mdse. to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Knight, Sears, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Island Belle, Hills, Baltimore, Providence.

Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Daniel C. Higgins, Edwards, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Charles P. Williams, Woodman, Virginia, wood.

Schr. P. Boardman, ——, New-Haven, in ballast.

Sloop Portland, ——, Nantucket, fish.

Propeller Westerport, Berry, Portland, with mdse. to J. Hiler.

Propeller Petrel, Avery, Providence.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Haltam, Norwich.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

IN THE SOUND—Schrs. American Belle and Commodore Kearney, from Boston; schr. Wonder, and sloops Thomas Hull and Harvest, from Providence—all in the vicinity of Sand's Point, and will not arrive before to-morrow, without the aid of steam.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Tornado, (clipper,) Mumford, San Francisco; Elvira, (clipper,) Crosby, Falmouth.